

Work Participation Rate

California's Work Participation Rate

All Families Work Participation	FFY 1997	FFY 1998	FFY 1999	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004	FFY 2005*
Required Participation Rate	25.00%	30.00%	35.00%	40.00%	45.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Caseload Reduction Credit	5.50%	12.20%	26.50%	32.10%	38.60%	43.30%	44.20%	46.10%	44.90%
Adjusted Participation Rate	19.50%	17.80%	8.50%	7.90%	6.40%	6.70%	5.80%	3.90%	5.10%
California's Work Participation Rate	29.70%	36.60%	42.20%	27.50%	25.90%	27.30%	24.00%	23.10%	23.90%

* Preliminary Caseload Reduction Credit and Work Participation Rate

TANF Participation by Case Type (Based on FFY 2004)

CalWORKs Caseload Category	Number of Cases	Percent of Total Cases	In Proposed WPR?
Caseload Required to Meet Federal Participation Rate:			
Single Parent Cases (per federal definition)	193,360		Yes
Two Parent Cases (per federal definition)	36,579		Yes
All Families Required To Participate (Federal Denominator)	229,939	45.9%	
Cases Exempt from Federal Participation Rate (Single Custodial Parent with Child Under One Year of Age)	18,982	3.8%	
Cases with Unaided Adults:			
Safety Net	28,000	5.6%	Unknown
Child Only	169,338	33.8%	Unknown
Sanction	54,557	10.9%	Likely
TOTAL CALWORKS CASELOAD	500,816		
	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases Included in Federal WPR	In Proposed WPR?
Breakdown of All Families Required to Participate:			
Meet Federal Participation Rate	57,526	25.0%	Yes
Participating in Federal Activities, But Not Meeting Federal Participation Rate	38,583	16.8%	Yes
Exempt (Per state CalWORKs provisions) – Less Cases with Single Custodial Parent with Child Under Age One	35,818	15.6%	Yes
Non-Compliant (CalWORKs)	24,123	10.5%	Yes
On Aid Less Than 60 Days	21,750	9.5%	Yes
“Other” (Not participating at all or participating only in non-federally allowable activities)	52,139	22.7%	Yes
TOTAL CASES	229,939		

Comparison of the Federal and State Work Activities

Current Federal TANF Work Activities Requirement	Current State CalWORKs Work Activities Requirement
<p>The Federal participation requirement for "all families" is 30 hours of work activities per week, 20 hours of which must be spent in "core" work activities. After the 20-hour requirement has been met, the remaining 10 hours may be spent in "non-core" activities. However, single parents with a child under six, and up to 30% of teen parents participating in activities 13 and 14 below, meet the federal participation requirement by participating 20 hours per week.*</p> <p>CORE ACTIVITIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unsubsidized employment 2) Subsidized private-sector employment 3) Subsidized public-sector employment 4) Work experience (if sufficient private sector employment is not available) 5) On-the-job training 6) Job search and job readiness assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum of 6 weeks may be counted in any fiscal year • Maximum of 4 consecutive weeks in any fiscal year per individual • Not more than once during a fiscal year, a county may count three or four days of job search and job readiness assistance during a week as a full week of participation 7) Community service programs 8) Vocational educational training (twelve-month lifetime total) 9) Providing child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program <p>NON-CORE ACTIVITIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12) Job skills training directly related to employment 13) Education directly related to employment (for individuals with no high school diploma or certificate of high school equivalency) 14) Satisfactory attendance at a secondary school or in a course of study leading to certificate of general equivalence 	<p>The State participation requirement for "all families" (adult in a one-parent assistance unit) is 32 hours of work activities per week, 20 hours of which must be spent in "core" work activities. The remaining 12 hours may be spent in "non-core" activities.*</p> <p>CORE ACTIVITIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unsubsidized employment 2) Subsidized private-sector employment 3) Subsidized public-sector employment 4) Work experience (if sufficient private-sector employment is not available) 5) On-the-job training 6) Grant-based on-the-job training 7) Supported work or transitional employment 8) Work study 9) Job search and job readiness assistance (generally, up to four consecutive weeks) 10) Community service programs 11) Self-employment 12) Vocational education and training (twelve-month lifetime total) <p>NON-CORE ACTIVITIES**</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13) Adult basic education (welfare-to-work activity which includes instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, high school proficiency, or general education development certificate instruction, and English-as-a-Second-Language) 14) Job skills training directly related to employment 15) Education directly related to employment 16) Satisfactory progress in a secondary school 17) Mental health, substance abuse, domestic violence services 18) Vocational education and training (post 12-months) 19) Other activities necessary to assist an individual in obtaining employment 20) Participation required by the school to ensure the child's attendance 21) Non-credited study time (at the county's option, and when specified in the county's CalWORK's plan, hours in this activity may be included in the WTW plan)
<p>* The federal participation requirements for two-parent families is 35 hours of work activities per week, 30 hours of which must be spent in "core" work activities. However, up to 30% of teen parents participating in activities 13 and 14 above meet the federal participation requirement by participating 20 hours per week.</p>	<p>* The State participation requirement for an adult in a two-parent assistance unit is 35 hours of work activities per week, 20 hours of which must be spent in "core" work activities. The remaining 15 hours may be spent in "non-core" activities.</p> <p>** Under certain circumstances, some non-core activities may count toward the core-activity requirement.</p>

Federal Work Participation Hours by All Family Participation Status
Source: 2004 Q5 Work Participation database (TANF/SSP Combined)^{1/}

Federal Work <u>Participation</u> Hours (includes paid and unpaid hours)	Does NOT Meet Federal "All Family" Work Participation Requirements ^{2/}				Total	
	20 Hour Requirement: Single Custodial Parent Cases With Child<6		30 Hour Requirement: All Others			
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Cases NOT Meeting Federal WP	69,215	100.0%	103,198	100.0%	172,413	100.0%
0 hours ^{3/}	58,785	84.9%	75,045	72.7%	133,830	77.6%
1-9 hours	3,326	4.8%	4,769	4.6%	8,095	4.7%
10-19 hours	5,563	8.0%	10,254	9.9%	15,817	9.2%
20-29 hours ^{4/}	357	0.5%	12,401	12.0%	12,758	7.4%
30 or more hours ^{4/}	1,184	1.7%	730	0.7%	1,913	1.1%
					38,583	0

Federal Work <u>Participation</u> Hours (includes paid and unpaid hours)	Meets Federal "All Family" Work Participation Requirements ^{2/}				Total	
	20 Hour Requirement: Single Custodial Parent Cases With Child<6		30 Hour Requirement: All Others			
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Cases Meeting Federal WP	27,378	100.0%	30,148	100.0%	57,526	100.0%
0 hours	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1-9 hours	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10-19 hours	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20-29 hours ^{5/}	7,836	28.6%	73	0.2%	7,909	13.7%
30 or more hours	19,542	71.4%	30,075	99.8%	49,617	86.3%

^{1/} Data includes combined TANF and SSP one and two parent cases (i.e., ties to projected 25% All Families Work Participation Rate).

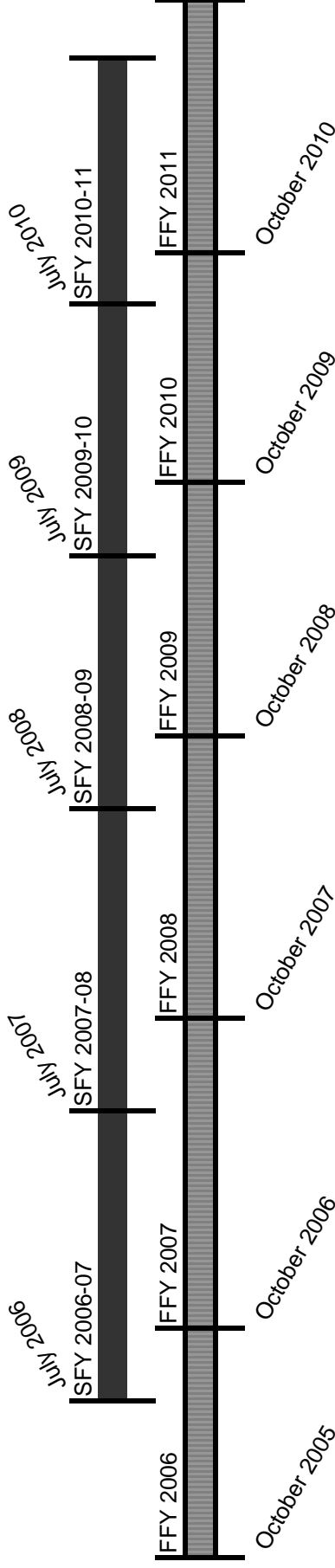
^{2/} All Family work participation rules and requirements were used in the determination of "meeting" or "not meeting" the Federal Work Participation Requirements. Hourly requirements: Single Custodial Parent--20 hours; All Others--30 hours.

^{3/} Of the 133,830 cases with no federal allowable work participation hours, approximately 1.5 percent are participating in state-allowable work activities.

^{4/} Cases with over 20 hours of participation that are not meeting the work participation requirements participate in non-core activities (i.e., employment related training and school attendance) without sufficient core hours to 'count' towards the hourly participation requirement.

^{5/} The 73 "All Other" cases with 20-29 work participation hours that are meeting the federal requirement are cases with at least one teen parent who do not have a high school diploma etc.; is not a single custodial parent; and is participating in secondary school or education directly related to employment.

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) and State Fiscal Year (SFY) Comparison



If California Does Not Meet Federal Work Participation Rate Requirements:

Measurement Year	MOE Increase	SFY Budget Impact	Maximum TANF Penalty	Payable FFY	Payable SFY
FFY 2007	\$180 million GF	SFY 2009-10	\$153 million GF	FFY 2009	SFY 2008-09
FFY 2008	\$180 million GF	SFY 2010-11	\$214 million GF	FFY 2010	SFY 2009-10
FFY 2009	\$180 million GF	SFY 2011-12	\$276 million GF	FFY 2011	SFY 2010-11
FFY 2010	\$180 million GF	SFY 2012-13	\$337 million GF	FFY 2012	SFY 2011-12
FFY 2011	\$180 million GF	SFY 2013-14	\$398 million GF	FFY 2013	SFY 2012-13

If California Does Not Meet Federal Work Participation Verification Requirements:

Measurement Year	Minimum TANF Penalty	Maximum TANF Penalty	Payable FFY	Payable SFY
FFY 2007	\$31 million GF	\$153 million GF	FFY 2009	SFY 2008-09
FFY 2008	\$31 million GF	\$153 million GF	FFY 2010	SFY 2009-10
FFY 2009	\$31 million GF	\$153 million GF	FFY 2011	SFY 2010-11
FFY 2010	\$31 million GF	\$153 million GF	FFY 2012	SFY 2011-12
FFY 2011	\$31 million GF	\$153 million GF	FFY 2013	SFY 2012-13

Note: Federal TANF Penalty amounts are calculated using TANF block grant less transfers to Title XX, Tribal TANF, and Child Care Development Fund. Figures above are based on Governor's Budget TANF transfers, which could change in May Revision or the Budget Act.

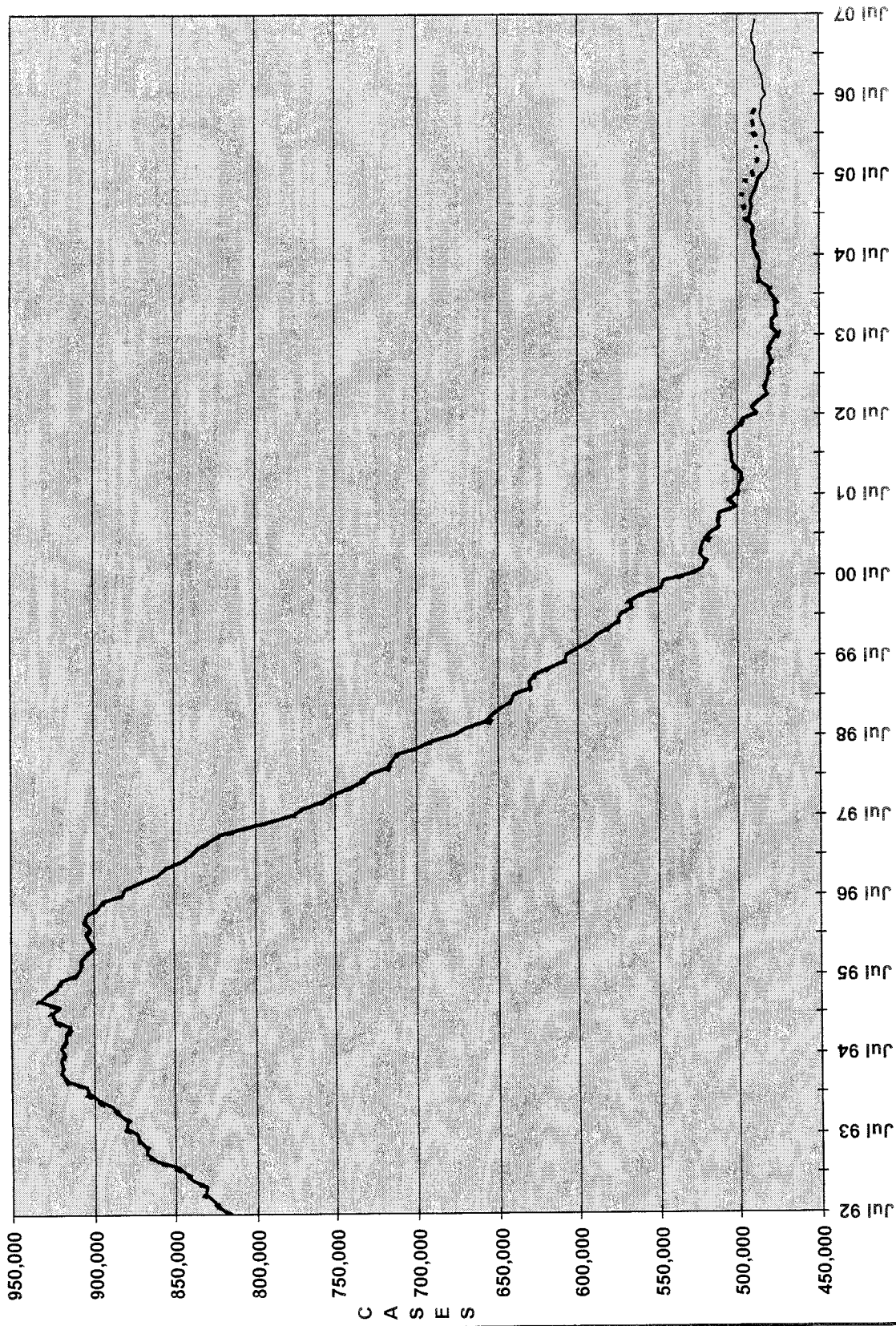
**ACF 202 - FFY 2006
Attachment G**

Caseload Reduction Credit

	2 Parent	Zero Parent	All Other	Timed Out	Safety Net	CalWORKs Subtotal	CalWORKs EA Foster Care	EA/GA CWS	Kin-GAP	Total	FFY 1995 Caseload	Caseload Decline	Caseload Reduction Credit
Oct-04	39,266	168,879	208,677	38,648	35,276	490,746	3,703	27	14,618	509,094			
Nov-04	39,375	168,388	208,003	38,978	35,427	490,171	3,350	30	14,612	508,163			
Dec-04	39,912	169,724	208,163	39,585	35,670	493,054	3,372	36	14,713	511,175			
Jan-05	39,627	171,563	205,380	39,316	35,887	491,773	3,167	18	14,741	509,699			
Feb-05	39,157	174,089	204,175	37,721	35,643	490,785	2,987	20	14,869	508,361			
Mar-05	39,132	174,630	203,625	37,905	36,400	491,892	3,431	20	14,810	509,553			
Apr-05	38,377	176,743	202,587	37,715	34,862	490,284	3,476	25	14,717	508,502			
May-05	38,250	174,877	201,562	38,127	35,525	489,341	3,429	25	14,753	506,548			
Jun-05	37,787	174,470	201,411	38,128	35,950	487,746	3,087	21	14,680	505,634			
Jul-05	37,019	172,394	199,314	37,681	36,881	483,289	3,023	0	14,329	500,641			
Aug-05	36,651	171,366	199,781	37,578	37,510	482,886	3,468	0	14,859	501,213			
Sep-05	36,207	171,127	199,775	37,309	36,623	481,041	3,403	0	14,630	499,074			
Total	460,760	2,068,250	2,442,453	458,691	431,654	5,861,808	39,598	222	176,331	6,077,957			
12 Month Average						488,484				506,496	919,471	412,975	44.9%

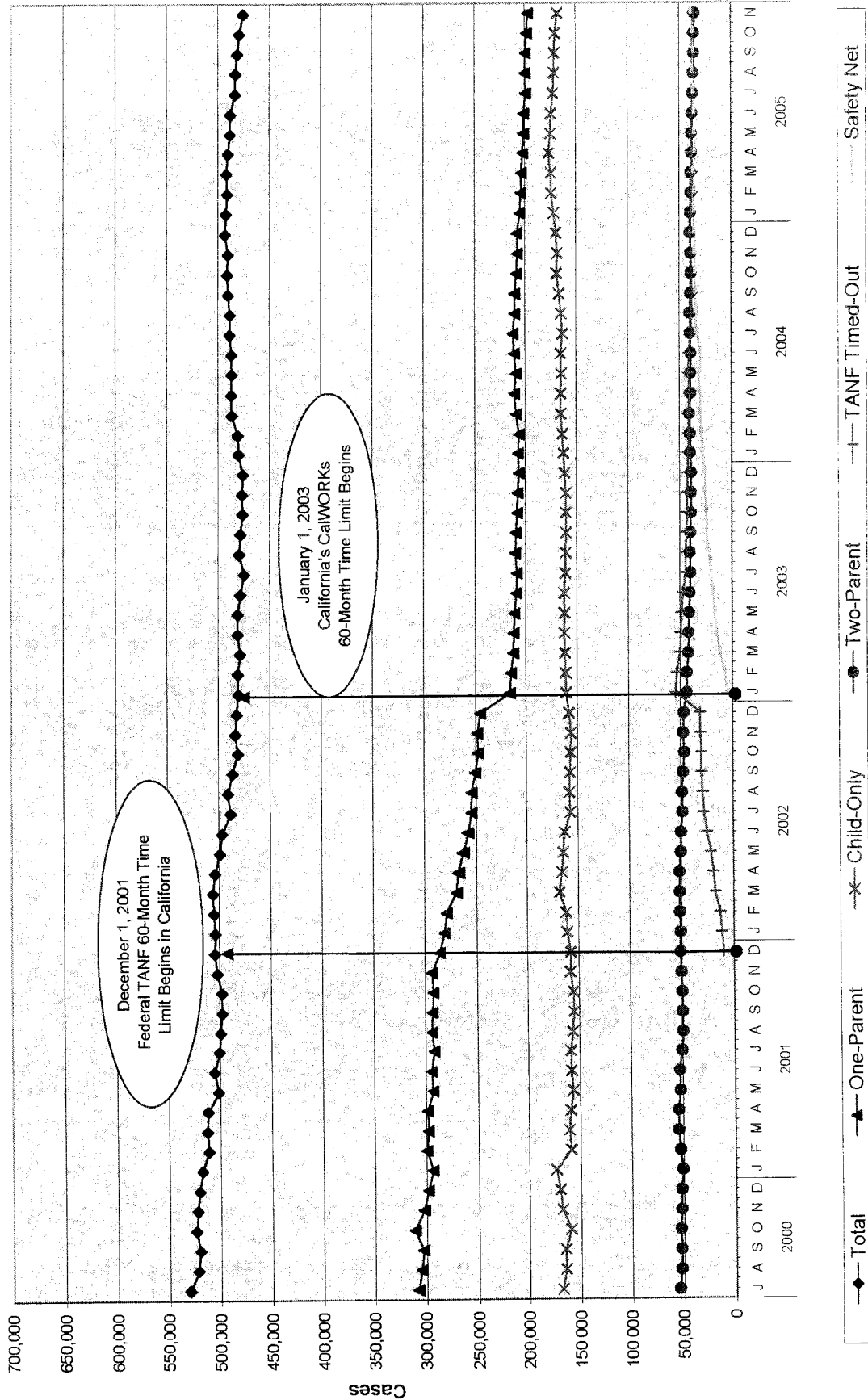
Caseload Trends

CALIFORNIA WORK OPPORTUNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO KIDS (CalWORKs) TOTAL TREND FORECAST, NOVEMBER 2005 SUBVENTION

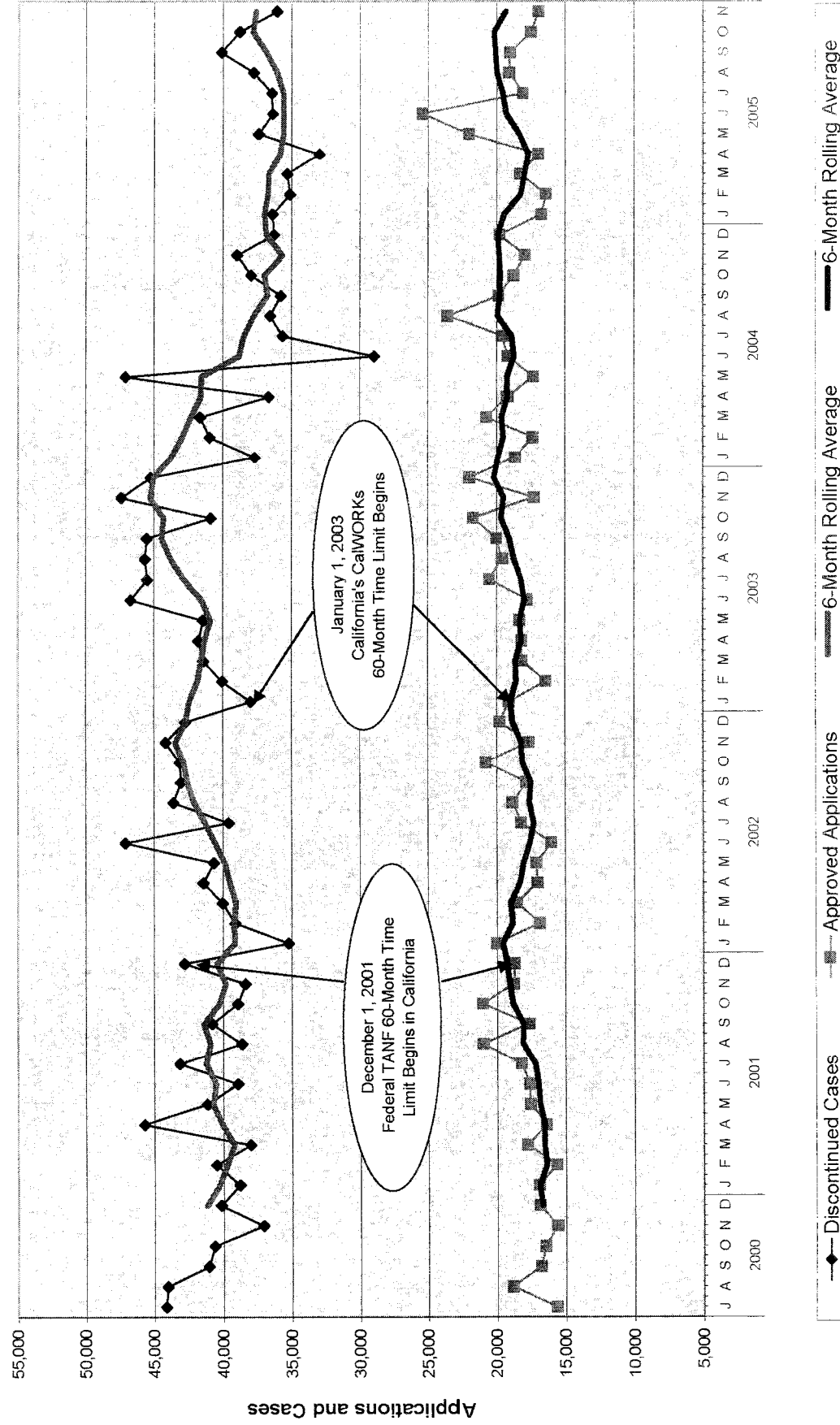


— CalWORKs Total Actuals - - - May 2005 CalWORKs Total Forecast . . . November 2005 CalWORKs Total Forecast

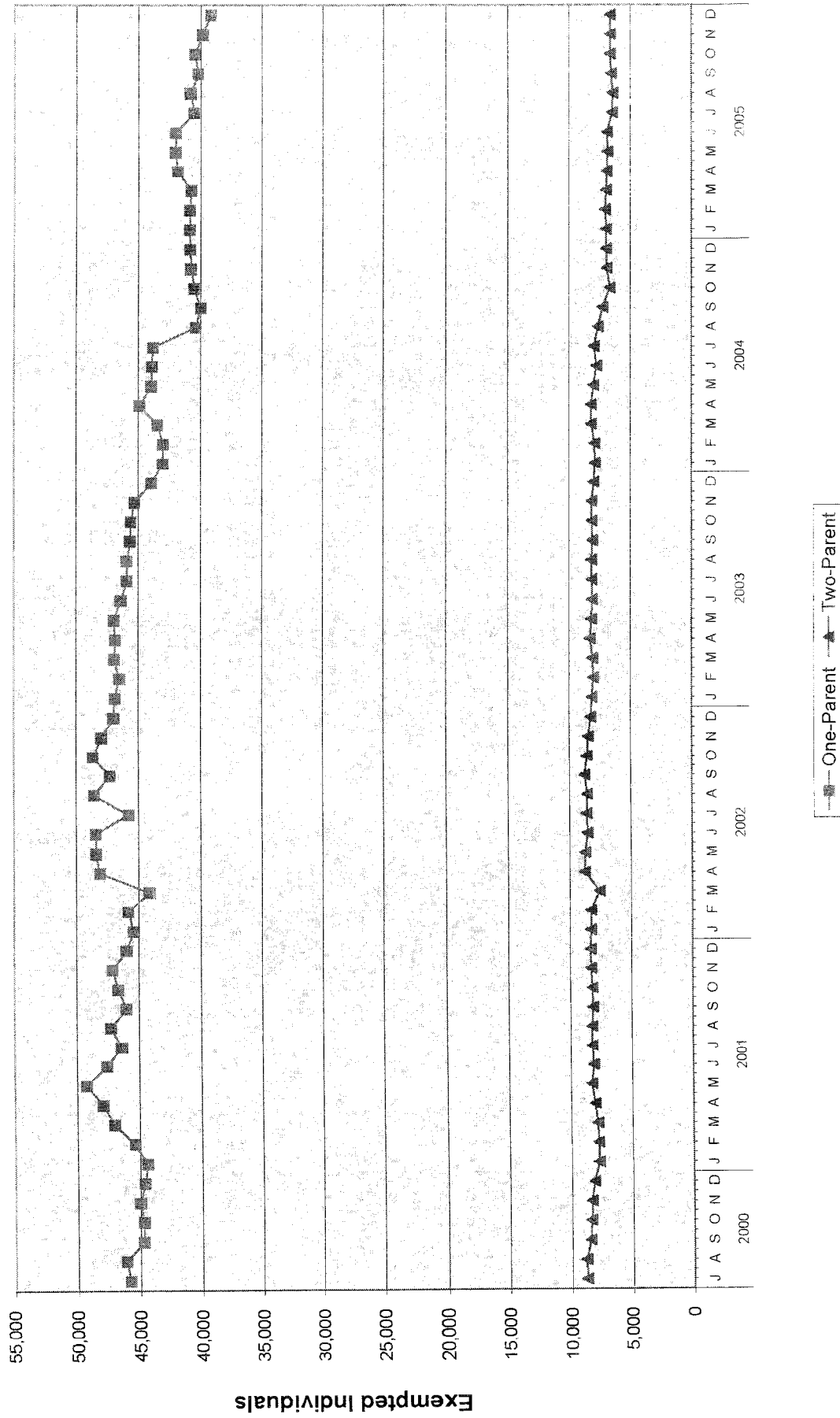
CalWORKs Program Caseload by Category July 2000 - November 2005



CalWORKs Program **Discontinued Cases and Approved Applications** **July 2000 - November 2005**



CalWORKs Welfare-to-Work Program Two-Parent and One-Parent^{a/} Exemptions July 2000 - December 2005^{b/}



a/ One-Parent also known as All Other
b/ Prior month data: Alameda (12/05), Siskiyou (12/05), Sonoma (9/05-12/05)

Statewide Sanction Rates
For the period beginning January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005

	1-Parent AU Percentage of individuals in sanction	2-Parent AU Percentage of individuals in sanction	1-Parent and 2-Parent AU Percentage of individuals in sanction
Statewide	23.17%	18.08%	21.91%
Alameda	15.06%	14.49%	14.94%
Alpine	37.50%	14.93%	19.28%
Amador	24.07%	24.87%	24.23%
Butte	12.91%	7.80%	11.32%
Calaveras	24.52%	21.44%	23.76%
Colusa	36.00%	22.01%	33.48%
Contra Costa	24.71%	16.85%	23.39%
Del Norte	5.34%	5.23%	5.31%
El Dorado	14.74%	8.79%	13.38%
Fresno	33.03%	34.89%	33.67%
Glenn	29.11%	12.34%	24.51%
Humboldt	29.62%	19.40%	26.73%
Imperial	20.90%	17.10%	20.02%
Inyo	22.13%	39.46%	26.77%
Kern	22.27%	15.16%	20.41%
Kings	25.16%	21.21%	24.10%
Lake	26.55%	19.84%	24.54%
Lassen	20.00%	10.07%	17.29%
Los Angeles	31.51%	25.41%	30.20%
Madera	18.49%	15.22%	17.60%
Marin	29.23%	24.31%	28.42%
Mariposa	15.20%	15.74%	15.37%
Mendocino	20.59%	25.08%	22.00%
Merced	23.86%	15.89%	21.24%
Modoc	4.11%	0.00%	4.03%
Mono	8.33%	9.33%	8.55%
Monterey	28.53%	29.38%	28.71%
Napa	29.14%	22.87%	28.13%
Nevada	22.75%	14.78%	21.12%
Orange	19.10%	7.23%	15.63%
Placer	3.35%	5.62%	3.86%
Plumas	34.83%	20.89%	32.12%
Riverside	19.55%	24.14%	20.24%
Sacramento	1.46%	0.57%	1.16%
San Benito	13.50%	7.35%	12.03%
San Bernardino	18.62%	15.06%	17.97%
San Diego	31.04%	16.34%	27.74%
San Francisco	15.51%	9.71%	13.96%

Statewide Sanction Rates
For the period beginning January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005

	1-Parent AU Percentage of individuals in sanction	2-Parent AU Percentage of individuals in sanction	1-Parent and 2-Parent AU Percentage of individuals in sanction
Statewide	23.17%	18.08%	21.91%
San Joaquin	20.80%	15.58%	19.41%
San Luis Obispo	24.07%	17.03%	22.43%
San Mateo	16.40%	7.51%	14.55%
Santa Barbara	15.05%	14.98%	15.03%
Santa Clara	17.49%	10.08%	15.26%
Santa Cruz (a)	11.27%	8.21%	10.72%
Shasta	34.93%	28.28%	33.08%
Sierra	1.26%	11.46%	5.10%
Siskiyou	15.50%	17.15%	16.01%
Solano	4.03%	4.69%	4.18%
Sonoma	31.81%	32.90%	32.02%
Stanislaus	20.08%	14.04%	18.36%
Sutter	24.90%	20.25%	23.61%
Tehama	28.01%	17.71%	24.99%
Trinity	25.33%	21.60%	23.79%
Tulare	11.07%	9.04%	10.34%
Tuolumne	18.00%	10.65%	16.01%
Ventura	14.21%	11.92%	13.84%
Yolo	11.65%	6.55%	9.76%
Yuba	19.53%	9.60%	16.39%

(a) missing data for June 2005

Total Enrollees = the total number of individuals who were enrolled in the program, at any time, during the report month, including individuals who are in unsubsidized employment for the required number of hours, but who may not have signed a WTW plan as well as individuals not participating because of "good cause." This number includes individuals in noncompliance, but not those in sanction.

Percentage of individuals in sanction = individuals in sanction ÷ (total enrollees + individuals in sanction).

Data pulled from the WTW 25 & 25A reports for January 2005 through December 2005.

P4P Draft Measure #1, CalWORKS Cases with EDD Earnings Adjusted for WTW 25 Exempts and WTW 25/A Self Employed and Work Study

	2003											2004										
	Cases w/ Adults	Exempt Adults	Sanctions WTW 25	Adjusted Cases w/ Adults*	Cases w/ EDD	Self-Employed WTW 25/A	Work Study WTW 25/A	Adjusted Cases w/ EDD	% w/ Earnings	Rank	Adjusted % w/ Earnings	Cases w/ Adults	Exempt Adults	Sanctions WTW 25	Adjusted Cases w/ Adults*	Cases w/ EDD	Self-Employed WTW 25/A	Work Study WTW 25/A	Adjusted Cases w/ EDD	% w/ Earnings	Rank	Adjusted % w/ Earnings
Total	252,151	48,061	44,855	250,945	91,647	3,659	827	96,134	36.3%	53	38.3%	216,884	42,495	43,972	218,361	75,760	3,465	749	75,973	34.9%	52	36.6%
Alameda	7,578	1,042	1,606	8,142	2,175	330	0	2,506	28.7%	55	30.8%	8,188	957	1,610	8,842	2,366	351	0	2,717	28.9%	52	30.7%
Alpine	114	60	18	72	40	5	0	44	34.7%	38	61.3%	110	52	22	81	31	2	0	34	28.3%	54	28.0%
Amador	1,807	449	388	1,746	668	24	45	737	37.0%	24	42.2%	1,628	407	238	1,458	544	26	30	599	33.4%	37	41.8%
Butte	176	74	50	153	86	4	0	69	39.7%	22	45.4%	187	48	36	174	60	7	0	67	31.9%	46	38.6%
Colusa	63	23	27	67	25	0	1	26	37.4%	13	38.7%	57	21	29	66	23	0	0	23	40.4%	7	35.5%
Contra Costa	3,655	637	677	3,694	1,213	50	29	1,291	33.2%	44	35.0%	3,851	660	749	3,941	1,269	42	37	1,348	33.0%	41	34.2%
Del Norte	418	82	14	350	111	7	0	118	26.6%	57	33.7%	425	55	52	382	127	5	0	131	29.7%	50	34.4%
El Dorado	465	145	39	349	161	20	1	182	35.4%	34	52.2%	400	140	49	309	134	25	1	160	33.5%	35	51.9%
Fresno	11,047	1,353	3,889	13,583	3,738	35	32	3,805	33.8%	40	28.0%	10,696	1,240	3,838	13,284	3,570	43	43	3,656	33.4%	38	27.5%
Glenn	192	50	44	186	81	1	1	82	42.0%	5	44.3%	186	49	45	182	71	3	1	75	38.2%	16	41.2%
Humboldt	848	233	280	895	256	9	6	270	30.2%	50	30.2%	831	78	226	979	255	2	3	261	30.7%	48	26.6%
Imperial	2,025	205	21	1,842	843	8	52	903	41.6%	6	49.0%	1,794	207	24	1,611	741	8	49	797	41.3%	4	49.5%
Inyo	47	16	4	35	15	10	0	25	32.4%	46	70.2%	52	13	8	47	22	5	0	27	41.5%	3	57.8%
Kern	6,574	2,233	1,873	6,214	2,407	100	35	2,542	36.6%	26	40.8%	5,799	1,503	2,075	6,371	2,128	149	29	2,306	36.7%	21	36.2%
Kings	1,169	202	272	1,238	399	6	3	408	34.1%	39	32.9%	1,118	207	273	1,184	366	7	3	375	32.7%	42	31.7%
Lake	703	249	173	626	251	2	8	260	35.7%	33	41.5%	630	249	128	509	249	5	4	238	36.4%	23	46.7%
Lassen	221	57	42	206	80	5	4	88	36.0%	27	43.0%	238	59	37	216	83	4	9	95	34.7%	31	43.8%
Los Angeles	105,481	15,820	18,602	108,263	36,782	1,046	0	37,829	34.9%	36	34.9%	77,422	15,028	18,770	81,164	25,209	939	0	28,148	32.6%	43	32.2%
Madera	1,367	251	210	1,326	502	17	12	531	36.7%	25	40.0%	1,147	228	216	1,134	414	15	14	442	36.1%	26	39.0%
Mariposa	344	133	77	288	123	5	2	131	35.8%	29	45.4%	365	103	108	369	126	12	3	141	34.6%	32	38.1%
Merced	669	225	150	594	239	20	1	42	35.7%	31	46.1%	672	219	173	627	222	16	0	238	33.0%	40	38.0%
Mendocino	3,207	1,365	1,524	3,366	1,220	43	33	1,296	38.0%	19	38.5%	2,944	1,020	1,182	3,105	1,050	45	29	1,123	35.7%	29	36.2%
Medoc	80	15	3	68	30	1	1	32	37.5%	21	46.4%	83	28	1	56	31	3	1	35	37.3%	19	63.4%
Mono	18	7	4	15	7	0	0	7	40.0%	11	48.9%	25	6	2	21	10	0	0	0	40.8%	5	48.4%
Monterey	1,773	454	392	1,712	733	24	11	768	41.4%	8	44.9%	1,660	508	402	1,553	653	25	16	694	39.4%	10	44.7%
Napa	142	70	87	160	55	1	4	59	38.5%	17	37.2%	146	56	73	164	53	2	3	58	35.9%	27	35.3%
Nevada	208	81	51	178	70	10	3	83	33.5%	43	46.4%	241	85	47	202	76	15	1	92	31.7%	47	45.4%
Orange	7,782	999	1,057	7,240	3,300	40	98	3,438	45.9%	1	47.8%	6,083	920	997	6,181	2,721	51	65	2,836	44.7%	1	45.0%
Placer	631	75	73	629	262	7	1	269	41.5%	7	42.8%	624	77	80	627	247	10	2	258	39.6%	9	41.2%
Plumas	55	21	24	58	19	0	1	20	35.2%	35	35.0%	58	20	25	63	23	0	2	25	38.8%	13	39.9%
Riverside	9,610	2,312	1,884	9,182	4,234	238	2	4,474	44.1%	2	48.7%	9,224	1,458	1,566	9,332	4,077	185	0	4,263	44.2%	2	45.7%
Sacramento	15,227	2,194	439	13,472	6,078	246	19	6,343	39.9%	12	47.1%	14,170	2,128	281	12,322	5,373	205	24	5,602	37.9%	17	45.5%
San Benito	302	19	34	317	117	3	3	123	38.8%	15	38.9%	311	16	29	324	119	7	0	126	38.3%	15	39.0%
San Bernardino	19,014	5,026	2,823	16,812	7,449	638	146	8,234	39.2%	14	49.0%	17,011	4,983	3,028	15,055	6,436	658	132	7,226	37.8%	18	48.0%
San Diego	10,331	2,167	1,880	10,045	4,425	232	35	4,892	42.8%	3	46.7%	9,317	2,186	1,654	8,785	3,787	144	26	3,957	40.6%	6	45.0%
San Francisco	2,956	701	374	2,628	878	3	16	898	29.7%	51	34.2%	2,943	758	432	2,617	880	4	20	904	29.9%	49	34.5%
San Joaquin	5,152	1,311	1,872	5,713	1,913	70	20	2,003	37.1%	23	35.1%	4,641	846	1,207	5,002	1,605	70	20	1,695	34.6%	33	33.9%
San Luis Obispo	751	176	100	675	261	10	24	286	34.8%	37	43.9%	774	188	180	785	303	12	14	329	39.2%	31	43.0%
San Mateo	907	175	79	811	276	7	1	285	30.5%	49	35.1%	1,034	246	136	924	369	1	4	374	35.7%	28	40.5%
Santa Barbara	1,790	416	129	1,503	673	34	23	729	37.6%	20	48.5%	1,743	416	156	1,482	629	40	22	691	36.1%	25	46.6%
Santa Clara	6,361	1,101	605	5,865	1,714	98	1	1,812	26.9%	56	30.9%	6,728	1,257	739	6,210	1,934	94	2	2,030	28.7%	53	32.7%
Santa Cruz	362	277	110	795	283	23	6	312	29.4%	52	39.3%	1,017	285	145	877	302	16	1	319	29.7%	51	36.4%
Shasta	1,340	564	378	1,153	553	19	20	592	41.3%	9	51.3%	1,300	582	410	1,127	515	20	22	557	39.6%	8	49.4%
Sierra	18	2	0	16	6	0	0	6	32.4%	47	36.3%	461	118	45	391	130	9	4	143	22.7%	58	28.6%
Siskiyou	401	122	72	351	114	14	6	133	28.4%	54	38.0%	2,234	173	116	2,180	861	9	0	11	28.3%	55	36.5%
Sonoma	2,121	200	80	2,002	851	0	15	866	40.1%	10	43.2%	2,234	173	116	2,180	861	9	0	11	28.3%	55	36.5%
Sonoma	369	273	210	906	326	10	20	356	33.7%	42	39.3%	1,115	294	376	1,196	359	4	22	381	32.2%	45	32.1%
Stanislaus	3,896	492	396	3,801	1,287	22	26	1,358	33.0%	45	35.1%	4,070	500	541	4,111	1,345	15	21	1,381	33.1%	39	33.6%
Sutter	436	100	376	512	166	2	1	169	38.1%	18	32.9%	407	110	127	424	147	3	1	151	36.1%	24	35.5%
Tehama	506	102	152	556	181	4	10	195	35.3%	40	35.0%	510	107	145	548	186	8	16	211	36.6%	22	38.5%
Trinity	80	29	22	74	19	1	0	20	23.4%	58	27.4%	90	12	17	94	24	2	0	26	26.5%	56	27.3%
Tulare	5,651	656	777	5,802	2,037	7	11	2,054	35.9%	28	35.4%	5,451	673	534	5,312	1,823	4	2	1,829	33.4%	36	34.4%
Tuolumne	287	102	61	246	91	24	2	117	31.8%	48	47.7%	291	78	37	260	95	26	1	122	32.6%	44	48.9%
Ventura	2,806	603	294	2,297	1,006	67	26	1,099	38.6%	16	47.9%	2,428	577	330	2,181	900	80	29	1,008	37.1%	20	46.2%
Yolo	1,133	116	131	1,148	480	33	7	520	42.4%	4	45.3%	1,005	101	185	1,089	393	27	4	425	39.1%	12	39.0%
Yuba	968	180	87	875	327	16	5	348	33.8%	41	39.8%	847	131	59	774	286	12	3	301	33.8%	37	38.8%

Produced by CDSS Estimates Branch
MEDI - MMEF March 2005
Source Data: MEDS - MMEF March 2005
EDD Base Wage File - Q4 2004 (small cells containing earnings data are suppressed for confidentiality purposes)
* Adjusted Cases w/ Adults = Cases w/ Adults - WTW 25 Exempt + WTW 25 Sanctions
** Adjusted Cases w/ EDD Earnings = Cases w/ EDD Earnings + WTW 25/A Self Employed + WTW 25/A Work Study

12/2/05

Draft P4P Measure #3, Adult Cases Exiting for at Least Three Months*, Earnings Above Higher Threshold**															
COUNTY	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004		
	Exits w/ Earnings	Rank	Threshold**	Exits w/ Earnings	Rank	Threshold**	Exits w/ Earnings	Rank	Threshold**	Exits w/ Earnings	Rank	Threshold**	Exits w/ Earnings	Rank	Threshold**
State Total	60.8%	15	24.1%	63.1%	12	22.4%	64.0%	35	17.4%	52.0%	40	17.9%	53.4%	32	24.3%
Alameda	65.5%	58	0.0%	63.1%	58	0.0%	64.0%	58	0.0%	52.0%	58	0.0%	53.4%	57	10.0%
Alpine	54.7%	50	10.5%	62.9%	14	11.4%	57.7%	10	8.5%	52.0%	41	21.3%	30.0%	41	18.2%
Anaador	53.6%	52	8.4%	59.0%	34	7.4%	47.9%	51	8.5%	50.9%	45	11.0%	49.3%	42	14.5%
Butte	60.3%	34	10.3%	57.5%	42	11.6%	50.0%	49	10.2%	52.2%	38	14.0%	44.0%	53	9.0%
Calaveras	67.3%	9	21.2%	50.7%	55	7.0%	58.7%	9	4.3%	60.3%	4	15.5%	50.0%	39	3.8%
Colusa	67.1%	10	25.4%	64.3%	6	21.3%	55.9%	18	20.2%	55.5%	18	24.8%	59.5%	7	31.0%
Contra Costa	50.8%	56	12.4%	52.6%	53	9.7%	49.1%	54	10.3%	50.6%	56	8.2%	38.5%	56	7.6%
Del Norte	55.6%	49	13.5%	57.4%	43	14.9%	56.4%	17	15.2%	45.8%	54	18.3%	47.1%	45	15.8%
EI Dorado	64.9%	17	13.7%	62.4%	18	12.3%	61.4%	3	13.8%	58.1%	10	13.0%	56.6%	17	14.6%
Fresno	67.5%	7	10.5%	57.8%	41	10.4%	47.1%	53	10.6%	57.0%	14	10.5%	46.0%	48	17.0%
Glenn	51.1%	65	11.5%	52.6%	52	11.4%	45.1%	55	12.3%	48.0%	52	10.6%	46.4%	47	15.4%
Humboldt	58.7%	41	12.2%	62.9%	13	13.3%	60.5%	4	13.8%	57.4%	11	9.3%	59.1%	8	13.7%
Imperial	57.5%	44	12.3%	62.5%	17	23.6%	54.0%	34	18.0%	47.2%	53	18.9%	45.7%	51	13.0%
Inyo	60.0%	36	12.5%	59.7%	30	11.9%	53.4%	36	11.2%	54.1%	25	10.5%	54.7%	26	11.0%
Kern	62.7%	28	12.0%	57.3%	45	8.9%	60.2%	7	14.5%	50.6%	47	15.1%	54.6%	27	18.1%
Kings	64.2%	19	14.7%	57.3%	44	14.3%	56.5%	16	17.4%	55.1%	21	10.2%	48.7%	49	11.8%
Lake	53.5%	53	11.4%	57.0%	46	13.4%	56.7%	15	14.2%	52.9%	33	12.4%	45.7%	50	12.9%
Lassen	56.0%	48	10.1%	52.8%	51	7.3%	50.9%	47	10.3%	53.5%	29	9.8%	51.3%	37	14.1%
Los Angeles	60.6%	32	15.3%	59.2%	32	13.1%	52.9%	41	13.6%	55.3%	19	12.3%	55.0%	23	13.1%
Madera	57.3%	45	20.1%	58.9%	36	24.9%	54.7%	29	20.4%	51.3%	43	26.3%	50.9%	38	21.5%
Mariposa	61.2%	31	10.4%	54.9%	49	9.8%	48.9%	56	25.0%	63.3%	3	16.7%	52.5%	34	24.6%
Mendocino	58.8%	40	16.8%	59.0%	33	17.5%	51.9%	45	24.2%	53.5%	30	16.4%	55.2%	21	18.9%
Merced	64.2%	18	13.2%	61.9%	21	10.1%	52.9%	42	10.4%	55.3%	20	12.2%	54.7%	25	16.0%
Modoc	52.5%	64	16.0%	52.1%	64	14.1%	54.8%	27	15.7%	49.0%	50	7.8%	60.0%	6	3.6%
Mono	59.1%	38	22.7%	45.0%	57	10.0%	52.2%	44	26.1%	58.8%	7	5.9%	41.2%	54	11.8%
Monterey	65.8%	14	15.1%	63.5%	10	13.3%	59.0%	8	14.8%	56.2%	17	16.2%	61.3%	1	22.5%
Napa	66.1%	13	14.8%	74.6%	1	18.0%	57.1%	5	18.4%	61.5%	3	22.3%	57.1%	14	18.4%
Nevada	63.6%	21	17.3%	55.6%	48	7.0%	47.4%	52	15.6%	52.2%	39	14.5%	48.6%	40	8.0%
Orange	63.7%	20	9.9%	62.7%	15	8.8%	57.2%	12	10.0%	59.7%	5	9.7%	60.8%	4	12.3%
Placer	66.4%	12	13.9%	62.6%	16	18.7%	61.7%	1	19.6%	62.3%	2	20.4%	58.1%	11	21.3%
Plumas	56.7%	47	13.4%	67.3%	3	14.5%	61.7%	1	20.0%	50.0%	48	21.7%	61.0%	3	26.8%
Riverside	62.9%	27	12.1%	60.9%	25	12.9%	61.7%	1	20.0%	53.7%	28	11.5%	54.3%	29	12.6%
Sacramento	63.0%	22	17.5%	63.5%	9	18.0%	56.8%	14	15.4%	58.8%	8	19.7%	56.5%	18	23.1%
San Benito	68.9%	4	14.3%	60.3%	29	12.8%	57.0%	13	12.5%	51.2%	44	14.7%	55.0%	24	22.8%
San Bernardino	60.4%	33	11.5%	56.4%	47	11.1%	51.7%	46	12.0%	52.4%	35	9.8%	53.5%	31	12.9%
San Diego	63.1%	26	9.6%	61.1%	24	8.3%	54.9%	28	9.4%	59.2%	6	10.9%	58.3%	10	14.1%
San Francisco	69.5%	3	21.5%	63.6%	8	17.2%	55.0%	26	16.5%	54.1%	24	21.2%	54.2%	30	27.6%
San Joaquin	67.4%	8	16.6%	62.2%	19	13.7%	55.5%	21	12.2%	52.3%	36	13.2%	53.2%	33	13.9%
San Luis Obispo	63.4%	23	9.4%	61.2%	23	14.6%	53.3%	39	14.9%	52.2%	37	14.9%	58.5%	9	18.5%
Santa Clara	68.8%	5	21.9%	57.9%	40	24.9%	53.7%	37	29.9%	53.0%	32	30.4%	60.6%	5	36.4%
Santa Barbara	61.3%	30	12.9%	63.2%	11	13.2%	55.4%	23	13.7%	57.3%	13	17.2%	57.6%	13	20.9%
Santa Clara	69.6%	2	19.0%	70.8%	26	15.1%	60.5%	48	13.7%	53.5%	31	20.3%	57.1%	15	24.6%
Santa Cruz	62.1%	29	19.0%	58.7%	37	24.9%	50.5%	50	24.7%	57.4%	12	23.5%	54.4%	28	32.8%
Shasta	57.1%	46	11.1%	60.6%	27	11.1%	48.9%	50	24.7%	54.0%	26	10.8%	56.7%	16	16.1%
Sierra	46.7%	57	0.0%	57.2%	2	36.4%	37.5%	47	0.0%	57.0%	57	15.4%	40.0%	55	20.0%
Siskiyou	58.3%	43	13.1%	59.0%	35	10.9%	52.7%	43	16.3%	54.0%	26	10.8%	46.7%	46	19.8%
Solano	68.2%	6	20.4%	65.3%	5	20.4%	55.6%	40	20.3%	49.4%	49	24.1%	55.5%	20	26.4%
Sonoma	66.7%	11	25.5%	59.4%	31	18.9%	55.2%	24	22.6%	49.4%	49	24.1%	55.5%	20	26.4%
Stanislaus	63.4%	24	15.2%	58.3%	39	13.1%	54.1%	33	16.4%	53.9%	27	15.7%	51.4%	36	14.2%
Sutter	58.8%	39	16.4%	66.1%	4	16.4%	57.6%	11	15.6%	52.8%	34	14.1%	55.1%	22	16.7%
Tehama	60.1%	35	15.1%	60.5%	28	9.5%	60.4%	6	15.1%	52.8%	37	8.9%	48.4%	43	14.7%
Trinity	53.7%	51	13.4%	48.1%	56	11.1%	54.2%	32	13.6%	55.1%	22	22.4%	37.8%	56	24.3%
Tulare	63.2%	25	12.0%	58.4%	31	11.5%	55.0%	25	11.6%	56.7%	16	11.8%	52.4%	35	15.2%
Tuolumne	58.5%	42	13.4%	62.1%	20	14.4%	53.8%	36	11.3%	50.8%	46	13.2%	45.6%	52	13.0%
Ventura	64.9%	16	13.9%	61.5%	22	11.2%	55.5%	22	15.2%	55.0%	23	12.6%	57.8%	19	15.5%
Yolo	70.4%	1	15.5%	64.0%	7	15.9%	61.4%	2	18.3%	56.5%	9	16.0%	61.1%	2	27.2%
Yuba	59.4%	37	9.4%	52.9%	50	11.3%	53.1%	40	11.7%	51.3%	42	14.9%	48.4%	44	15.2%

Produced by CDSS Estimates Branch
 Source Data: MEDS - MMEF March 2005
 EDD Base Wage File - Q1 2005
 * Exits occur when the case leaves in the prior calendar quarter and is off the entire following quarter.
 ** Higher Income Threshold = Mean Quarterly Earning of CW Cases * 2.5.
 *** CalWORKs active cases were on all three months of the quarter. Same as P4P Measure #1.

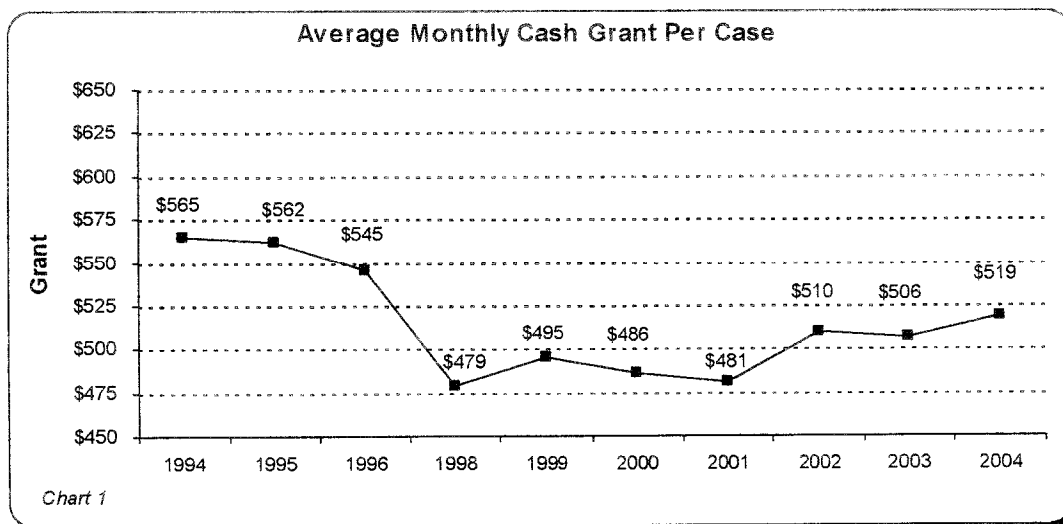
Family Characteristics & Stories

Characteristics Summary

The CalWORKs population has a wide range of social and economic characteristics. The following is a selection of some key information collected in this survey.

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>FFY 2003 Data</u>	<u>FFY 2004 Data</u>	<u>Change</u>
• Average no. of aided persons per case:	2.7 persons	2.6 persons	-0.1
• Average no. of aided children per case:	2.0 children	2.0 children	0.0
• Average age of adult:	33.3 years	32.4 years	-0.9
• Average age of child:	8.2 years	8.2 years	0.0
• Percent of adults who are citizens:	78.4% citizens	82.1% citizens	+3.7%
• Percent of adults never married:	56.4% never mar.	58.1% never mar.	+1.7%
• Percent of adults employed:	40.7% emp.	39.9% emp.	-0.8%
• Years of education for adults:	57.9% 12 + yrs	59.5% 12 + yrs	+1.6%
• Percent of cases that are child-only:	42.4% child-only	50.3% child-only	+7.9%
• Percent of persons that are children:	75.4% children	77.4% children	+2.3%
• Average earnings per case:	\$809.00 per mo.	\$855.00 per mo.	+\$46.00
• Average TANF/CalWORKs grant:	\$506.00 per mo.	\$519.00 per mo.	+\$13.00

Chart 1 is a trend display of the average monthly cash grant received per case over the past several years.



Characteristics Summary, continued

Chart 2 displays the trend of earnings per case. Earned income data from the survey was supplemented by data from the Employment Development Department base wage file.

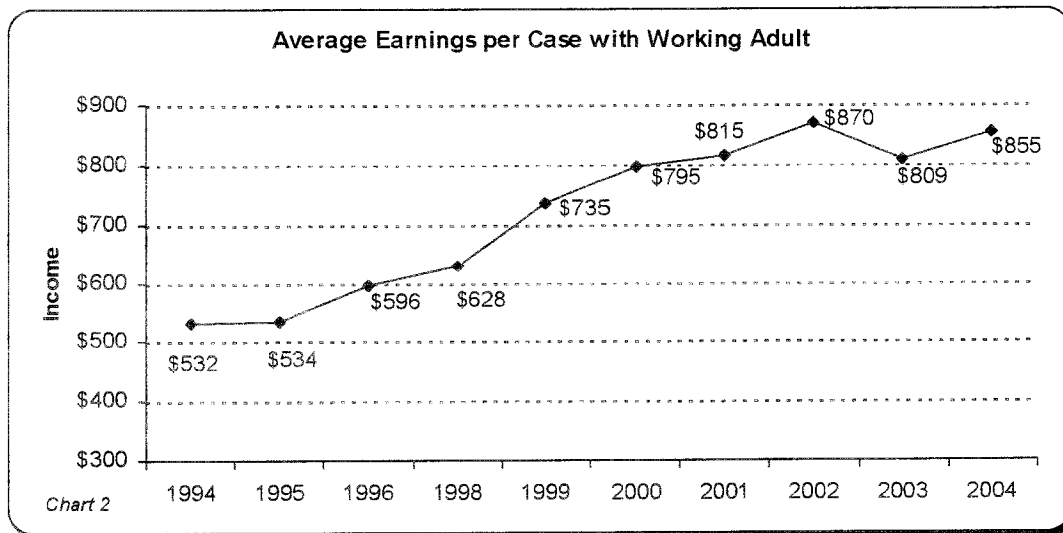
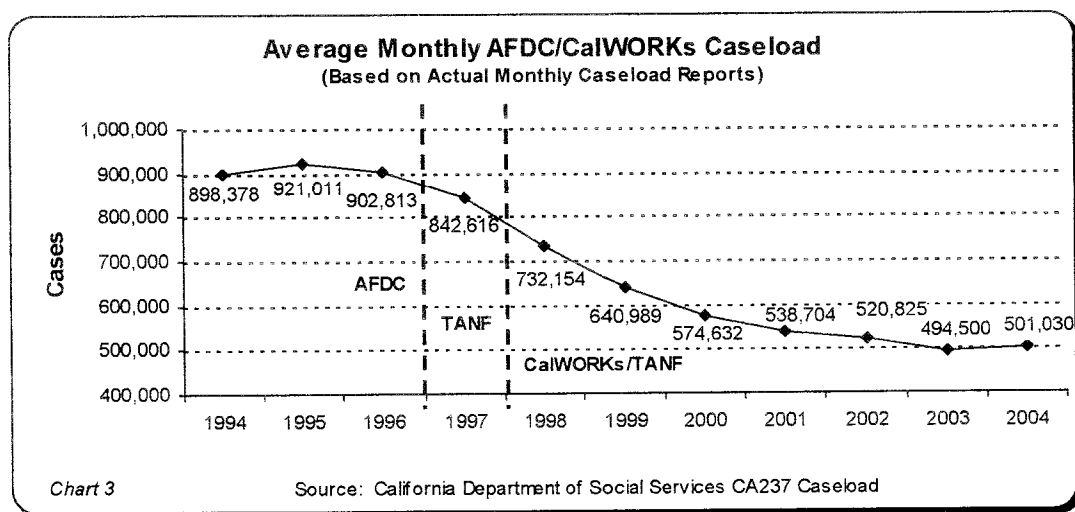
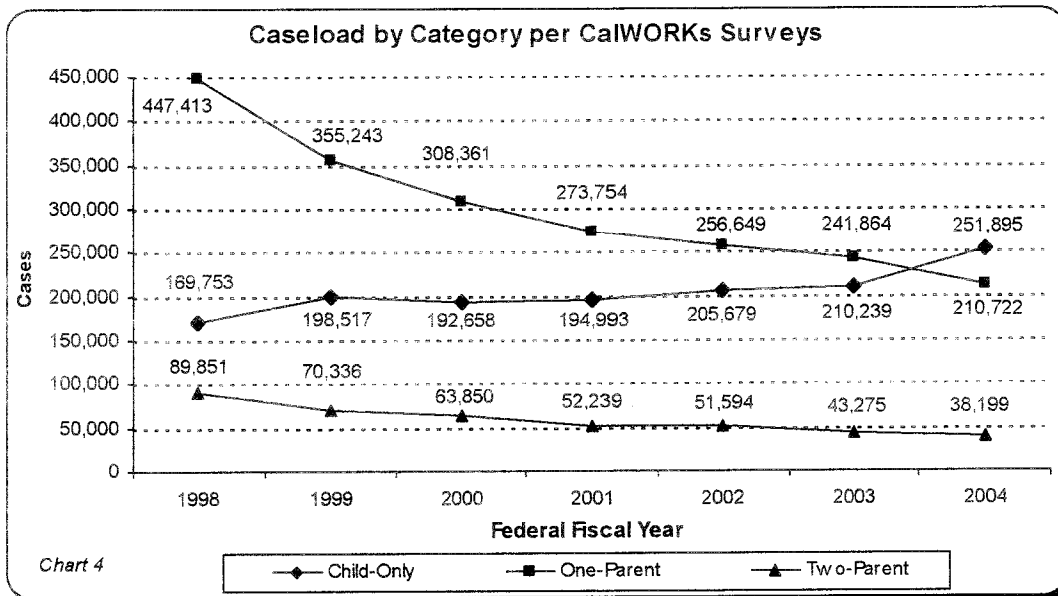


Chart 3 shows the caseload trend over the past several years. With the implementation of TANF and then CalWORKs, the caseload began to decrease, but now appears to be stabilizing. Data in this chart are from monthly CA 237 caseload reports which differ slightly from the expanded sample caseload figures used in this publication.



Characteristics Summary, continued

Chart 4 breaks out the CalWORKs survey caseload by case type. FFY 2004 is the first year that Child-Only caseload was larger than One-Parent caseload. This is partially due to the timing out of a portion of the population.



Poverty In California

Just The Facts, “Poverty In California” by Public Policy Institute of California

http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/jtf/JTF_PovertyJTF.pdf

Stories

**Copies of testimony will be available for viewing in the Senate Budget & Fiscal Review Committee Office located in Room 5019 of the State Capitol.
5/04/06**

Other States

TANF Average Monthly Number of Adults Engaged in Work by Work Activity
for Families Counted as Meeting the All Families Work Requirements
Federal Fiscal Year 2004

STATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES	NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN ALL FAMILIES RATE	NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING FAMILIES	PARTICIPATION RATE	Unsubsidized Employment	
UNITED STATES	1,984,560	952,523	307,784	32.3%	163,889	17.2%
ALABAMA	19,154	7,893	2,990	37.9%	1,884	23.9%
ALASKA	4,926	2,891	1,259	43.5%	923	31.9%
ARIZONA	49,559	25,929	6,610	25.5%	4,351	16.8%
ARKANSAS	10,023	4,752	1,316	27.7%	655	13.8%
CALIFORNIA	456,666	190,245	44,091	23.2%	32,305	17.0%
COLORADO	14,623	8,483	2,996	35.3%	1,284	15.1%
CONNECTICUT	20,720	9,570	2,323	24.3%	1,753	18.3%
DELAWARE	5,643	2,933	647	22.1%	362	12.3%
DIST. OF COL.	17,174	9,245	1,683	18.2%	1,462	15.8%
FLORIDA	57,457	17,081	7,125	41.7%	3,215	18.8%
GEORGIA	53,215	25,230	6,052	24.0%	2,207	8.7%
GUAM						
HAWAII	8,864	3,468	2,453	70.7%	1,963	56.6%
IDAHO	1,848	575	250	43.5%	149	25.9%
ILLINOIS	35,660	10,552	5,181	49.1%	2,654	25.2%
INDIANA	50,589	24,684	7,398	30.0%	5,364	21.7%
IOWA	18,286	11,589	5,798	50.0%	5,040	43.5%
KANSAS	16,747	10,965	9,652	88.0%	2,086	19.0%
KENTUCKY	35,629	16,025	6,838	42.7%	3,225	20.1%
LOUISIANA	18,777	6,925	2,466	35.6%	1,443	20.8%
MAINE	9,713	7,130	2,285	32.0%	1,268	17.8%
MARYLAND	25,430	14,230	2,306	16.2%	841	5.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	49,753	10,987	6,522	59.4%	3,675	33.4%
MICHIGAN	79,432	44,334	10,794	24.3%	8,199	18.5%
MINNESOTA	34,340	21,360	5,749	26.9%	3,245	15.2%
MISSISSIPPI	18,792	7,939	1,672	21.1%	932	11.7%
MISSOURI	40,979	24,732	4,929	19.9%	2,469	10.0%
MONTANA	5,256	3,675	3,408	92.7%	708	19.3%
NEBRASKA	10,879	6,109	2,142	35.1%	809	13.2%
NEVADA	8,558	3,664	1,239	33.8%	1,028	28.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,049	3,391	1,024	30.2%	614	18.1%
NEW JERSEY	44,739	24,720	8,566	34.7%	3,283	13.3%
NEW MEXICO	17,590	10,474	4,842	46.2%	3,146	30.0%
NEW YORK	147,034	69,663	26,211	37.6%	12,921	18.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	37,651	14,276	4,813	33.7%	2,425	17.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	3,064	1,733	450	26.0%	298	17.2%
OHIO	84,574	39,843	26,000	65.3%	8,312	20.9%
OKLAHOMA	14,199	6,122	2,031	33.2%	646	10.6%
OREGON	18,538	8,474	2,733	32.3%	642	7.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	88,128	57,384	4,294	7.5%	2,937	5.1%
PUERTO RICO	17,494	13,650	1,035	7.6%	115	0.8%
RHODE ISLAND	12,295	7,939	1,889	23.8%	1,339	16.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	16,676	7,136	3,817	53.5%	2,488	34.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,745	749	412	55.0%	120	16.0%
TENNESSEE	72,069	42,340	21,412	50.6%	8,381	19.8%
TEXAS	106,329	45,934	15,684	34.1%	10,512	22.9%
UTAH	9,041	6,049	1,599	26.4%	865	14.3%
VERMONT	4,831	3,356	834	24.9%	447	13.3%
VIRGIN ISLANDS	538	399	42	10.5%	2	0.5%
VIRGINIA	9,430	9,430	4,728	50.1%	4,030	42.7%
WASHINGTON	55,858	29,688	10,514	35.4%	4,011	13.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	14,151	7,325	999	13.6%	234	3.2%
WISCONSIN	22,493	9,202	5,641	61.3%	613	6.7%
WYOMING	352	51	40	78.4%	9	17.6%

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STATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	Unsubsidized Employment		Subsidized Private Employment		Subsidized Public Employment		Work Experience	
UNITED STATES	32.3%	163,889	17.2%	1,118	0.1%	2,777	0.3%	41,104	4.3%
ALABAMA	37.9%	1,884	23.9%	38	0.5%	111	1.4%	132	1.7%
ALASKA	43.5%	923	31.9%	-	0.0%	8	0.3%	23	0.8%
ARIZONA	25.5%	4,351	16.8%	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	868	3.3%
ARKANSAS	27.7%	655	13.8%	21	0.4%	17	0.4%	42	0.9%
CALIFORNIA	23.2%	32,305	17.0%	190	0.1%	-	0.0%	1,038	0.5%
COLORADO	35.3%	1,284	15.1%	12	0.1%	60	0.7%	302	3.6%
CONNECTICUT	24.3%	1,753	18.3%	60	0.6%	8	0.1%	-	0.0%
DELAWARE	22.1%	362	12.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	370	12.6%
DIST. OF COL.	18.2%	1,462	15.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	36	0.4%
FLORIDA	41.7%	3,215	18.8%	88	0.5%	35	0.2%	401	2.3%
GEORGIA	24.0%	2,207	8.7%	13	0.1%	22	0.1%	948	3.8%
GUAM									
HAWAII	70.7%	1,963	56.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	415	12.0%
IDAHO	43.5%	149	25.9%	-	0.0%	1	0.2%	20	3.5%
ILLINOIS	49.1%	2,654	25.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	896	8.5%
INDIANA	30.0%	5,364	21.7%	41	0.2%	-	0.0%	82	0.3%
IOWA	50.0%	5,040	43.5%	14	0.1%	-	0.0%	32	0.3%
KANSAS	88.0%	2,086	19.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	697	6.4%
KENTUCKY	42.7%	3,225	20.1%	22	0.1%	-	0.0%	372	2.3%
LOUISIANA	35.6%	1,443	20.8%	5	0.1%	7	0.1%	384	5.5%
MAINE	32.0%	1,268	17.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	166	2.3%
MARYLAND	16.2%	841	5.9%	9	0.1%	83	0.6%	398	2.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	59.4%	3,675	33.4%	81	0.7%	25	0.2%	-	0.0%
MICHIGAN	24.3%	8,199	18.5%	-	0.0%	48	0.1%	58	0.1%
MINNESOTA	26.9%	3,245	15.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	79	0.4%
MISSISSIPPI	21.1%	932	11.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	224	2.8%
MISSOURI	19.9%	2,469	10.0%	16	0.1%	64	0.3%	201	0.8%
MONTANA	92.7%	708	19.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2,722	74.1%
NEBRASKA	35.1%	809	13.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
NEVADA	33.8%	1,028	28.1%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	165	4.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	30.2%	614	18.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	152	4.5%
NEW JERSEY	34.7%	3,283	13.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3,032	12.3%
NEW MEXICO	46.2%	3,146	30.0%	8	0.1%	-	0.0%	256	2.4%
NEW YORK	37.6%	12,921	18.5%	174	0.2%	1,297	1.9%	3,537	5.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	33.7%	2,425	17.0%	-	0.0%	58	0.4%	586	4.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	26.0%	298	17.2%	2	0.1%	-	0.0%	37	2.1%
OHIO	65.3%	8,312	20.9%	3	0.0%	50	0.1%	15,559	39.1%
OKLAHOMA	33.2%	646	10.6%	21	0.3%	1	0.0%	88	1.4%
OREGON	32.3%	642	7.6%	1	0.0%	-	0.0%	696	8.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	7.5%	2,937	5.1%	43	0.1%	-	0.0%	206	0.4%
PUERTO RICO	7.6%	115	0.8%	35	0.3%	1	0.0%	177	1.3%
RHODE ISLAND	23.8%	1,339	16.9%	11	0.1%	-	0.0%	72	0.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	53.5%	2,488	34.9%	1	0.0%	-	0.0%	267	3.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	55.0%	120	16.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
TENNESSEE	50.6%	8,381	19.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	308	0.7%
TEXAS	34.1%	10,512	22.9%	195	0.4%	42	0.1%	666	1.4%
UTAH	26.4%	865	14.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	107	1.8%
VERMONT	24.9%	447	13.3%	1	0.0%	-	0.0%	91	2.7%
VIRGIN ISLANDS	10.5%	2	0.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	5	1.3%
VIRGINIA	50.1%	4,030	42.7%	12	0.1%	-	0.0%	230	2.4%
WASHINGTON	35.4%	4,011	13.5%	-	0.0%	834	2.8%	-	0.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	13.6%	234	3.2%	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	130	1.8%
WISCONSIN	61.3%	613	6.7%	1	0.0%	-	0.0%	3,800	41.3%
WYOMING	78.4%	9	17.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	31	60.8%

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STATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	On-The-Job Training		Job Search		Community Service		Vocational Education	
UNITED STATES	32.3%	721	0.1%	55,765	5.9%	30,409	3.2%	46,487	4.9%
ALABAMA	37.9%	1	0.0%	762	9.7%	19	0.2%	439	5.6%
ALASKA	43.5%	3	0.1%	273	9.4%	103	3.6%	246	8.5%
ARIZONA	25.5%	5	0.0%	1,734	6.7%	229	0.9%	1,011	3.9%
ARKANSAS	27.7%	22	0.5%	357	7.5%	2	0.0%	342	7.2%
CALIFORNIA	23.2%	164	0.1%	4,876	2.6%	1,369	0.7%	6,682	3.5%
COLORADO	35.3%	-	0.0%	278	3.3%	459	5.4%	790	9.3%
CONNECTICUT	24.3%	15	0.2%	133	1.4%	17	0.2%	527	5.5%
DELAWARE	22.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
DIST. OF COL.	18.2%	-	0.0%	157	1.7%	-	0.0%	89	1.0%
FLORIDA	41.7%	-	0.0%	1,791	10.5%	970	5.7%	1,510	8.8%
GEORGIA	24.0%	117	0.5%	791	3.1%	567	2.2%	1,946	7.7%
GUAM									
HAWAII	70.7%	6	0.2%	670	19.3%	6	0.2%	480	13.8%
IDAHO	43.5%	-	0.0%	117	20.3%	7	1.2%	112	19.5%
ILLINOIS	49.1%	-	0.0%	57	0.5%	149	1.4%	1,606	15.2%
INDIANA	30.0%	14	0.1%	1,439	5.8%	-	0.0%	332	1.3%
IOWA	50.0%	-	0.0%	189	1.6%	9	0.1%	1,241	10.7%
KANSAS	88.0%	2	0.0%	1,855	16.9%	6,662	60.8%	249	2.3%
KENTUCKY	42.7%	22	0.1%	482	3.0%	839	5.2%	2,717	17.0%
LOUISIANA	35.6%	15	0.2%	181	2.6%	-	0.0%	681	9.8%
MAINE	32.0%	2	0.0%	621	8.7%	16	0.2%	542	7.6%
MARYLAND	16.2%	9	0.1%	460	3.2%	264	1.9%	435	3.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	59.4%	-	0.0%	627	5.7%	979	8.9%	320	2.9%
MICHIGAN	24.3%	-	0.0%	3,150	7.1%	-	0.0%	656	1.5%
MINNESOTA	26.9%	-	0.0%	1,389	6.5%	401	1.9%	451	2.1%
MISSISSIPPI	21.1%	-	0.0%	119	1.5%	186	2.3%	199	2.5%
MISSOURI	19.9%	15	0.1%	435	1.8%	-	0.0%	1,359	5.5%
MONTANA	92.7%	-	0.0%	643	17.5%	-	0.0%	142	3.9%
NEBRASKA	35.1%	4	0.1%	853	14.0%	-	0.0%	589	9.6%
NEVADA	33.8%	-	0.0%	212	5.8%	104	2.8%	135	3.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	30.2%	3	0.1%	289	8.5%	10	0.3%	68	2.0%
NEW JERSEY	34.7%	12	0.0%	914	3.7%	36	0.1%	2,419	9.8%
NEW MEXICO	46.2%	-	0.0%	381	3.6%	684	6.5%	974	9.3%
NEW YORK	37.6%	-	0.0%	515	0.7%	4,969	7.1%	3,463	5.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	33.7%	19	0.1%	1,030	7.2%	-	0.0%	1,481	10.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	26.0%	-	0.0%	92	5.3%	-	0.0%	99	5.7%
OHIO	65.3%	41	0.1%	1,653	4.1%	-	0.0%	5,919	14.9%
OKLAHOMA	33.2%	-	0.0%	697	11.4%	-	0.0%	334	5.5%
OREGON	32.3%	5	0.1%	1,780	21.0%	-	0.0%	139	1.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	7.5%	-	0.0%	242	0.4%	38	0.1%	975	1.7%
PUERTO RICO	7.6%	95	0.7%	44	0.3%	360	2.6%	226	1.7%
RHODE ISLAND	23.8%	-	0.0%	177	2.2%	-	0.0%	423	5.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	53.5%	24	0.3%	251	3.5%	850	11.9%	122	1.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	55.0%	14	1.9%	45	6.0%	228	30.4%	69	9.2%
TENNESSEE	50.6%	15	0.0%	13,579	32.1%	49	0.1%	-	0.0%
TEXAS	34.1%	-	0.0%	3,801	8.3%	2,890	6.3%	1,693	3.7%
UTAH	26.4%	4	0.1%	557	9.2%	-	0.0%	351	5.8%
VERMONT	24.9%	12	0.4%	197	5.9%	98	2.9%	31	0.9%
VIRGIN ISLANDS	10.5%	5	1.3%	14	3.5%	5	1.3%	11	2.8%
VIRGINIA	50.1%	44	0.5%	1,184	12.6%	-	0.0%	33	0.3%
WASHINGTON	35.4%	8	0.0%	1,932	6.5%	6,087	20.5%	1,391	4.7%
WEST VIRGINIA	13.6%	3	0.0%	94	1.3%	227	3.1%	353	4.8%
WISCONSIN	61.3%	1	0.0%	1,636	17.8%	521	5.7%	85	0.9%
WYOMING	78.4%	-	0.0%	10	19.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%

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STATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	Job Skills Training		Education Related to Employment		Satisfactory School Attendance		Providing Child Care	
UNITED STATES	32.3%	6,371	0.7%	7,120	0.7%	11,455	1.2%	402	0.0%
ALABAMA	37.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	198	2.5%	-	0.0%
ALASKA	43.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	32	1.1%	-	0.0%
ARIZONA	25.5%	20	0.1%	12	0.0%	132	0.5%	-	0.0%
ARKANSAS	27.7%	11	0.2%	5	0.1%	22	0.5%	-	0.0%
CALIFORNIA	23.2%	18	0.0%	347	0.2%	1,106	0.6%	-	0.0%
COLORADO	35.3%	25	0.3%	211	2.5%	286	3.4%	7	0.1%
CONNECTICUT	24.3%	-	0.0%	31	0.3%	38	0.4%	-	0.0%
DELAWARE	22.1%	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	18	0.6%	-	0.0%
DIST. OF COL.	18.2%	-	0.0%	9	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
FLORIDA	41.7%	-	0.0%	296	1.7%	838	4.9%	17	0.1%
GEORGIA	24.0%	76	0.3%	7	0.0%	111	0.4%	306	1.2%
GUAM									
HAWAII	70.7%	35	1.0%	23	0.7%	12	0.3%	-	0.0%
IDAHO	43.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	5	0.9%	-	0.0%
ILLINOIS	49.1%	28	0.3%	224	2.1%	18	0.2%	-	0.0%
INDIANA	30.0%	164	0.7%	304	1.2%	410	1.7%	-	0.0%
IOWA	50.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	312	2.7%	-	0.0%
KANSAS	88.0%	38	0.3%	26	0.2%	341	3.1%	-	0.0%
KENTUCKY	42.7%	206	1.3%	158	1.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
LOUISIANA	35.6%	-	0.0%	15	0.2%	206	3.0%	-	0.0%
MAINE	32.0%	547	7.7%	1	0.0%	107	1.5%	-	0.0%
MARYLAND	16.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	240	1.7%	-	0.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	59.4%	791	7.2%	76	0.7%	330	3.0%	-	0.0%
MICHIGAN	24.3%	49	0.1%	7	0.0%	301	0.7%	-	0.0%
MINNESOTA	26.9%	17	0.1%	151	0.7%	1,488	7.0%	1	0.0%
MISSISSIPPI	21.1%	19	0.2%	27	0.3%	90	1.1%	-	0.0%
MISSOURI	19.9%	-	0.0%	788	3.2%	170	0.7%	-	0.0%
MONTANA	92.7%	6	0.2%	316	8.6%	45	1.2%	-	0.0%
NEBRASKA	35.1%	2	0.0%	-	0.0%	172	2.8%	-	0.0%
NEVADA	33.8%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	25	0.7%	-	0.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	30.2%	145	4.3%	-	0.0%	146	4.3%	-	0.0%
NEW JERSEY	34.7%	578	2.3%	1,148	4.6%	175	0.7%	1	0.0%
NEW MEXICO	46.2%	133	1.3%	75	0.7%	199	1.9%	25	0.2%
NEW YORK	37.6%	68	0.1%	153	0.2%	217	0.3%	-	0.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	33.7%	73	0.5%	78	0.5%	133	0.9%	-	0.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	26.0%	3	0.2%	14	0.8%	24	1.4%	-	0.0%
OHIO	65.3%	121	0.3%	11	0.0%	611	1.5%	-	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	33.2%	113	1.8%	81	1.3%	49	0.8%	-	0.0%
OREGON	32.3%	162	1.9%	165	1.9%	173	2.0%	-	0.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	7.5%	289	0.5%	45	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
PUERTO RICO	7.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	7	0.1%	6	0.0%
RHODE ISLAND	23.8%	-	0.0%	22	0.3%	21	0.3%	-	0.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	53.5%	277	3.9%	11	0.2%	348	4.9%	24	0.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	55.0%	1	0.1%	33	4.4%	9	1.2%	-	0.0%
TENNESSEE	50.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	66	0.2%	-	0.0%
TEXAS	34.1%	311	0.7%	150	0.3%	353	0.8%	-	0.0%
UTAH	26.4%	182	3.0%	14	0.2%	119	2.0%	-	0.0%
VERMONT	24.9%	67	2.0%	10	0.3%	138	4.1%	-	0.0%
VIRGIN ISLANDS	10.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
VIRGINIA	50.1%	79	0.8%	52	0.6%	4	0.0%	-	0.0%
WASHINGTON	35.4%	286	1.0%	131	0.4%	835	2.8%	15	0.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	13.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	72	1.0%	-	0.0%
WISCONSIN	61.3%	1,431	15.6%	1,889	20.5%	701	7.6%	-	0.0%
WYOMING	78.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	3.9%	-	0.0%

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STATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	Additional Waiver Activities		Other	
UNITED STATES	32.3%	19,145	2.0%	6,043	0.6%
ALABAMA	37.9%	-	0.0%	21	0.3%
ALASKA	43.5%	-	0.0%	108	3.7%
ARIZONA	25.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
ARKANSAS	27.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
CALIFORNIA	23.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
COLORADO	35.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
CONNECTICUT	24.3%	-	0.0%	232	2.4%
DELAWARE	22.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
DIST. OF COL.	18.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
FLORIDA	41.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
GEORGIA	24.0%	-	0.0%	132	0.5%
GUAM					
HAWAII	70.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
IDAHO	43.5%	-	0.0%	79	13.7%
ILLINOIS	49.1%	-	0.0%	743	7.0%
INDIANA	30.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
IOWA	50.0%	-	0.0%	387	3.3%
KANSAS	88.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
KENTUCKY	42.7%	-	0.0%	60	0.4%
LOUISIANA	35.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
MAINE	32.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
MARYLAND	16.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	59.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
MICHIGAN	24.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
MINNESOTA	26.9%	-	0.0%	806	3.8%
MISSISSIPPI	21.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
MISSOURI	19.9%	-	0.0%	289	1.2%
MONTANA	92.7%	866	23.6%	-	0.0%
NEBRASKA	35.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
NEVADA	33.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	30.2%	-	0.0%	172	5.1%
NEW JERSEY	34.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
NEW MEXICO	46.2%	4	0.0%	17	0.2%
NEW YORK	37.6%	-	0.0%	270	0.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	33.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	26.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
OHIO	65.3%	-	0.0%	1,183	3.0%
OKLAHOMA	33.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
OREGON	32.3%	-	0.0%	24	0.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	7.5%	-	0.0%	94	0.2%
PUERTO RICO	7.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
RHODE ISLAND	23.8%	-	0.0%	45	0.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	53.5%	-	0.0%	33	0.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	55.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
TENNESSEE	50.6%	18,075	42.7%	944	2.2%
TEXAS	34.1%	200	0.4%	-	0.0%
UTAH	26.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
VERMONT	24.9%	-	0.0%	252	7.5%
VIRGIN ISLANDS	10.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
VIRGINIA	50.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
WASHINGTON	35.4%	-	0.0%	152	0.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	13.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
WISCONSIN	61.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
WYOMING	78.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%

10

LA County Sanctions/Home Visits

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

REPLY TO: GAIN Regional Office Address	
PARTICIPANT'S NAME:	
CASE NUMBER:	PID:
DATE:	

Participant's Name
 Street Address
 City
 State & ZIP code

Dear _____

Our records show that you did not:

- ☐ Sign your Welfare-to-Work Plan on _____.
- ☐ Participate in _____ on _____.
- ☐ Make good progress in your _____ activity because _____.
- ☐ Accept a job at _____.
- ☐ Keep your job at _____.
- ☐ Keep the same amount of earnings.

As a result, you may be sanctioned and your cash aid may be reduced. You may have received or will receive another letter explaining any changes to your cash aid.

We can assist you to avoid this sanction. If you have problems with transportation, child care, work-related expenses, or any other problem that is keeping you from participating, we may be able to help you take care of the problem(s) so that you can comply with GAIN requirements.

To find out how we can help you, we have scheduled a GAIN home visit at your home on the date and time indicated below:

DATE OF HOME VISIT: MONTH/DAY/YEAR
TIME: BETWEEN 0:00 AM AND 00:00 AM

Note: If you wish to reschedule the home visit please call the GAIN Services Worker at the number below as soon as possible, but no later than the day before the scheduled home visit date.

If you do **not** want us to visit your home, please call the GAIN Services Worker at the number below no later than the date before the scheduled home visit date. We may be able to resolve this problem over the telephone or we may be able to arrange for you to come into the office to provide the required proof of good cause. If you are a victim of domestic violence, please call (800) 978-3600.

If you have any questions regarding this notice or the GAIN home visit, please call the GAIN Services Worker listed below.

GAIN Services Worker: _____ Telephone Number: _____

GAIN SANCTION HOME VISIT OUTREACH CHECKLIST

CASE NAME:	PARTICIPANT NAME:	FILE NO./CASE NUMBER:
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Resolved prior to sending home visit appointment letter? Yes/No _____

Exempt, Good Cause, agree to participate or already participating? _____

Date home visit scheduled: _____ Start Time of Visit: _____ a.m./p.m.

Resolved prior to home visit? Yes/No If Yes state: _____

Identification Verified: Yes No Type Seen: _____ No.: _____
(e.g. California ID, Driver's License, etc.)

Participant refused Home Visit

Issue(s) resolved prior to Home Visit

Participant refused to complete Home Visit

Issues Reviewed:

CalWORKs Time Limits

Welfare-to-Work Requirements

Learning Disability

GAIN Participation/Activities

Specialized Supportive Services
(DV/MH/SA)

Child Care Services

Transportation Services

Ancillary Expenses

Post-Employment Services

Notices:

Can not read notices

Does not understand notices

Notices are confusing

Untimely notices

Notices not in spoken language

Mail sent to wrong address

Problems receiving mail

Other: _____

Communication:Unable to reach GSW by
telephoneProblems communicating with
GSW

Other: _____

Supportive Services:

Non-receipt of child care

Non-receipt of transportation

Non-receipt of work related
expenses

Mental health problems

Domestic violence problems

Substance abuse problems

Other: _____

Possible Exemption:

Participant is working 32/35 hrs

Claims to be sick or disabled

Claims to have a sick or disabled
family member

Claims an exemption (specify): _____

Other: _____

Family Problems:

Family problems/crisis

Legal problems

Child has school problems

Other: _____

Other:

Negative Experience with GAIN

Stay home with child

Attending school or training
program

Other: _____

Was the participant in non-compliance as a result of a SA, MH or DV service need? Yes No

Was a referral made to the SGSW? Yes No, or Case transferred? Yes No

Was the referral made from the participant's home? Yes No

Was the participant sanctioned as a result of a SA, MH, or DV service need? Yes No

Brochures/Community Resource Referral/Info Line Referral/Informational Notices Given to Applicant: _____

Questions for Participant:

What do you like the most about the GAIN Program? _____

What do you like the least about the GAIN Program? _____

What can the GAIN Program do to make it easier for you to participate in GAIN? _____

Home visit resolution: _____

Home Visit GSW Signature:	Date:	Time Home Visit Concluded:
Participant Signature:	Date:	Time Home Visit Concluded:



**GAIN PROGRAM DIVISION
MOST COMMON RESPONSES
GSHVO CHECKLIST
FEBRUARY 14, 2006**

What do you like the most about the GAIN Program?

- Transportation, childcare and ancillary.
- Not sure.
- New to the GAIN Program.
- Home visit project.
- Specialized supportive services for MH, SA, and DV.
- Do not know.

What do you like the least about the GAIN Program?

- None.
- Orientation and Job Club too long.
- Confusing notices.
- Change of workers.
- Paperwork for childcare takes too long.

What can the GAIN Program do to make it easier for you to participate in GAIN?

- Not sure
- More flexibility to comply with GAIN.
- Better understanding of our supportive services needs.

Study of Sanctions Among CalWORKs Participants in the County of Los Angeles

Action Plan

<p>I. RESEARCH FINDING: Almost two-thirds of sanctioned GAIN participants are sanctioned when they fail to show up for their Orientation session.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ACTIONS</p>
<p>A. The Home Interview Program (HIP) Eligibility Worker (EW) will interact with applicants during the Intake process in order to explain the Welfare-to-Work (WtW) process including information on their orientation appointment, child care, transportation, good cause, and potential exemptions.</p> <p><i>Providing a participant with one-on-one information on the WtW process during Intake will assist the participant in understanding the program components, participation requirements and the relevance of not participating.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mid-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>B. Provide at least one designated GAIN Services Worker (GSW), or Contracted Case Manager (CCM) to assist participants with scheduling and rescheduling their Orientation appointment.</p> <p><i>Providing a designated GSW/CCM will enable participants to engage in GAIN by receiving assistance either with scheduling or rescheduling an Orientation appointment for a date which is convenient to them.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mid-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>C. Eliminate automated recycling of participants through Orientation when they fail to return a completed QR7 on time or have a late redetermination, but subsequently submit the required documentation before termination of the CalWORKs grant actually takes effect.</p> <p><i>Delaying deregistration from GAIN will provide time for the GAIN participant to submit documentation required to retain CalWORKs eligibility, while continuing to participate in GAIN or re-engage in a GAIN activity without having to be processed through GAIN orientation.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Short-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>D. Ensure reported changes on participant's phone/address are updated on LEADER/GEARS as quickly as possible in order for the participant to receive a timely Orientation appointment letter.</p> <p><i>Ensuring address changes are in LEADER/GEARS as quickly as possible will alleviate the problem of participants not receiving their appointment letters timely.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Short-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>E. An automated letter will be sent to the participant in a timely manner giving the participant time to keep the appointment.</p> <p><i>Changing the time frame from seven working days to ten working days prior to the Orientation appointment date will provide the participant with additional time to receive the appointment notice and make the necessary arrangements to attend Orientation.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Short-Term Goal</i></p>

*Note: Goals are defined as follows:

Short-Term	1-4 months
Mid-Term	5-8 months
Long-Term	9+ months

Study of Sanctions Among CalWORKs Participants in the County of Los Angeles

Action Plan

<p>I. <u>RESEARCH FINDING</u>: Almost two-thirds of sanctioned GAIN participants are sanctioned when they fail to show up for their Orientation session.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ACTIONS</p>
<p>F. Participants who are nearing the end of their exemption period will be contacted by a designated GSW/CCM in each region to discuss the need for further exemption and/or participation in GAIN.</p> <p><i>Providing a designated GSW in each region will enable participants to receive the immediate information they need to participate in Orientation, or receive an appropriate, expeditious exemption.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Short-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>G. Create flexible appointments for those who are working part-time or are students so that they can attend Orientation and Appraisal (OAP). In addition, if attending OAP conflicts with a participant's school schedule and the participant is being approved for a Self-Initiated Program (SIP), OAP may be scheduled at the convenience of the participant or may be bypassed.</p> <p><i>Many participants who want to attend Orientation have conflicts because they are working or are in school; providing flexible appointments will allow them to do so.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Short-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>H. Provide the incentive of having a "Drawing" at OAP. GAIN participants that complete OAP will be entered in a drawing and if selected will win gift certificates.</p> <p><i>Incentives can help motivate participants to attend Orientation and continue in GAIN.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mid-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>I. Conduct home call to non-compliant GAIN participants to assess for good cause and exemption qualifications in order to resolve compliance problems before a sanction is recommended.</p> <p><i>The purpose of this intervention is to assist participants in resolving issues/barriers related to the non-compliance and re-engage participants in GAIN activities.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Short-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>J. Each GSW/CCM, will telephone each participant assigned to them to remind them of their OAP appointment.</p> <p><i>Calling participants before their OAP appointments will enable GSWs/CCMs to motivate and provide assistance on removing child care and transportation barriers that may preclude attendance at OAP.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Short-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>K. Participants re-entering GAIN that have attended OAP in the last twelve months will receive a specialized letter and individual appointment time instead of the standard group OAP appointment time.</p> <p><i>Individual appointments for re-entering participants will provide GSWs/CCMs with the time needed to provide appropriate attention and services.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mid-Term Goal</i></p>

Study of Sanctions Among CalWORKs Participants in the County of Los Angeles

Action Plan

<p>II. <u>RESEARCH FINDING:</u> Evidence indicates communication issues between CalWORKs and GAIN staff, between LEADER and GEARS, between staff and participants, between participants and systems, which impede GAIN participation and contribute to sanctions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ACTIONS</p>
<p>A. Provide additional access to automated CalWORKs eligibility information for GSWs/CCMs.</p> <p><i>By being able to access this eligibility information, GSWs/CCMs will be able to more quickly ascertain the status of a participants case, employment or if other circumstances exist so a sanction should not be recommended.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Long-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>B. Improve information to participant by providing the names and tasks of EW and GSW/CCM.</p> <p><i>Providing the names and tasks of the assigned EW and GSW to participants anytime one of the workers is changed will help to eliminate the confusion participants have in knowing whom to report information and whom to call to resolve issues.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mid-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>C. Provide staff with training regarding working together as a team with a common end result as well as customer service training.</p> <p><i>EWs and GSWs have the same common goal: to ensure participants in the WtW program succeed and obtain employment. Working together as a team as well as providing good customer service will facilitate that goal.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mid- Long-Term Goal – Various Actions</i></p>
<p>D. GSWs will be given improved access to EWs. They may contact them at any time, not just during phone hours.</p> <p><i>This will allow better communication which will assist the GSW/CCM in providing appropriate services to participants.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Short term Goal-New procedures Long-Term Goal- Phone system changes</i></p>
<p>E. Schedule meetings between Eligibility and GAIN managers to discuss the ideas already identified by line staff to enhance communication between CalWORKs and GAIN staff. Ensure that line staff has input to this process.</p> <p><i>Engaging CalWORKs eligibility and GAIN managers and staff in identifying ways to enhance communication between CalWORKs eligibility and GAIN/ Contracted staff will result in the most effective set of actions to achieve the goal of enhanced communication.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Short-Term Goal</i></p>

Study of Sanctions Among CalWORKs Participants in the County of Los Angeles

Action Plan

- II. RESEARCH FINDING:** Evidence indicates communication issues between CalWORKs and GAIN staff, between LEADER and GEARS, between staff and participants, between participants and systems.

ACTIONS

- F. End 1st, 2nd, and 3rd instance financial sanctions, without a GSW review, when DPSS receives a PA 1934, CalWORKs Treatment/Services Verification Form, from a specialized supportive services provider confirming that the participant is actively engaged in a Specialized Supportive Services activity.**

The participant's supportive services need may have contributed to the participant's failure to comply, and the participant may not have felt comfortable disclosing that they were receiving mental health, substance abuse, or domestic violence services to DPSS staff.

Mid-Term Goal

- G. Develop and train staff on an explicit CalWORKs/GAIN program philosophy which emphasizes active participation in employment, education/training, specialized supportive services and other welfare-to-work activities, (rather than sanctioning), as the key means to achieve the goal of self-sustaining employment.**

Having an explicit program philosophy will help all CalWORKs/GAIN staff and contractors focus their efforts on achieving the goals of the program. The training will include good cause and exemptions as well as prevention of inappropriate sanctions.

*Short-Term Goal-Develop philosophy
Long-Term Goal- On-going training*

- H. To assure that deregistered, sanctioned GAIN participants are given clear directions, and are properly assisted when they call to "cure" their sanction, a regionalized, centralized GSW will be assigned to assist them and:**

- Better instructions will be provided to GSWs/CCMs on how to assist deregistered, sanctioned participants,
- All GSWs/CCMs and EWs will have the phone number listing of all of the designated GSWs/CCMs,
- More information on how to cure sanctions will be provided on the PA 125, Monthly Notice to GAIN Participants Currently in Sanction Status, along with the phone number of the designated GSW/CCM.

Participants will be able to "cure" their sanctions expeditiously when additional instructions are provided.

Short-Mid-Term Goal - Various Actions

- I. Increase interaction between EWs and GSWs/CCMs to facilitate a more coordinated case management system. Pertinent information will be shared in order to provide participants with the most beneficial and appropriate services.**

More frequent interactions between CalWORKs eligibility and GAIN staff will help to enhance communication.

Long-Term Goal

Study of Sanctions Among CalWORKs Participants in the County of Los Angeles

Action Plan

<p>II. <u>RESEARCH FINDING:</u> Evidence indicates communication issues between CalWORKs and GAIN staff, between LEADER and GEARS, between staff and participants, between participants and systems.</p>
<p>J. Identify current key CalWORKs and GAIN documents that are not specifically mandated as written by the State. Contract with a readability expert to review the forms as well as future forms, for clarity and appropriate grade level.</p> <p><i>Participants indicated that they were unclear about why they were sanctioned and how to cure a sanction. Providing clearer information will reduce this problem.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Long-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>K. Modify and implement distribution of the WTW 26, Good Cause Determination Guidelines, and the WTW 27, Request for Good Cause Determination. The WTW 26, which provides information on "good cause," will be sent to non-compliant participants before they are sanctioned and the WTW 27, which provides information on how they can request "good cause" to cure a sanction, will be sent to sanctioned participants.</p> <p><i>Participants are not always aware they have may have "good cause" for not participating in GAIN, or how "good cause" can be applied to curing their sanction.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mid-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>L. DPSS and the Los Angeles Office of Education (LACOE) will develop a pilot to call participants prior to Job Club to remind them to attend.</p> <p><i>LACOE staff may be able to motivate participants to attend Job Club by personally calling them.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Short-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>M. Translate all GAIN forms sent to GAIN participants into the threshold languages.</p> <p><i>Translating all forms will ensure participants receive information in notices that are in their native language which will facilitate comprehension.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Long-Term Goal</i></p>
<p>N. Provide Welfare-to-Work brochure to participants that do not receive a visit from the HIP worker.</p> <p><i>Participants that are employed or exempted from GAIN will not receive a visit from the HIP worker but may benefit from the information in the Welfare-to-Work brochure.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mid-Term Goal</i></p>

Study of Sanctions Among CalWORKs Participants in the County of Los Angeles

Action Plan

III. RESEARCH FINDING: Use of services, such as child care and transportation, reduces the risk of being sanctioned by 40 percent.

ACTIONS

- A. Facilitate use of child care and transportation services by providing information during the Intake process. The HIP worker will provide information and will assist the participant with accessing child care and transportation.**

Providing information and assisting the participant with child care and transportation during the intake process will help the participant prepare for Orientation.

Mid-Term Goal

- B. Provide participants with access to Child Care Coordinators in each CalWORKs District office prior to Orientation in order to find out how to access child care.**

Providing an additional resource on how to access child care before Orientation will help to ensure participants are able to make child care arrangements for Orientation.

Mid-Term Goal

- C. Develop a pilot, where DPSS will purchase child care slots at DPSS employee child care centers that are in close proximity to GAIN Regional offices, for use by children of GAIN participants during OAP appointments.**

Having pre-arranged child care slots available will assist participants that are not able to find one-day child care for orientation.

Mid-Term Goal

- D. Develop a pilot which will provide money for a one-day bus pass (\$3.00), for transportation in advance of the OAP appointment. The money can be used for gas in lieu of a bus pass, if appropriate.**

Providing participants with money for transportation before Orientation will reduce transportation as a barrier to attending Orientation.

Long-Term Goal

- E. DPSS will work with the Resource and Referral Agencies to develop a system to identify and provide referrals to GAIN participants for licensed child care providers that are willing to provide one-day or very short-term child care if they have a vacant space.**

Identifying providers that can provide short-term child care will assist participants with child care arrangements for OAP and other short-term WtW activities.

Mid-Term Goal



Study of Sanctions Among CalWORKs Participants in the County of Los Angeles

Action Plan

IV. RESEARCH FINDING: Sanction rates vary substantially among GSWs/CCMs, indicating an inconsistent approach to case management.

ACTION

A. Produce reports that identify number of sanctions by GSW.

Identifying staff with higher sanction rates than the average for GSWs/CCMs will allow managers to focus on determining if issues exist for specific staff.

Short-Term Goal

V. RESEARCH FINDING: Some participants are not happy with components of the GAIN flow, particularly Orientation and Job Club.

ACTIONS

A. Improve Orientation process by providing more information to participants about GAIN and GAIN services that are available. Materials will be updated with new program requirements.

Giving participants more information that is potentially beneficial to them will encourage Orientation attendance and increase satisfaction.

Short-Mid-Term Goal- Various Actions

B. Identify more participants who would not benefit from Job Club and allow them to bypass the process to do vocational training or other welfare-to-work activities. This may include limited English proficient participants and participants who have previously attended Job Club.

By evaluating participants on a more case-by-case basis for Job Club and allowing those who would not benefit from Job Club to bypass the process, GSWs/CCMs can increase participant satisfaction.

Mid- Term Goal

VI. RESEARCH FINDING: Participants who complete Job Club and subsequently receive training and participants in Self-Initiated Programs (SIPs) are less likely to be sanctioned than participants who only complete Job Club.

ACTIONS

A. Increase numbers of participants referred pre- and post-assessment to vocational training, paid work experience and education.

Individuals that obtain higher level of skills or education are more likely to earn a better wage and less likely to be sanctioned.

Long-Term Goal

Study of Sanctions Among CalWORKs Participants in the County of Los Angeles

Action Plan

VII. RESEARCH FINDING: Many individuals who are sanctioned need procedures that will facilitate the curing of their sanction.

ACTIONS

- A. At least one GSW/CCM in each GAIN Region will be designated to receive calls from deregistered, sanctioned GAIN participants and will assist them with the actions that need to be taken to cure the sanction.**

Providing a centralized GSW/CCM in each region will enable participants to receive the immediate information needed to cure their sanction.

Short-Term Goal

- B. GSWs/CCMs will interact with sanctioned participants when they come to the CalWORKs district office for their annual redetermination appointment in order to re-engage participants in the WtW process, subject to the availability of GSWs in the CalWORKs district offices for this activity. The first priority of the GSWs in the district offices is to assist homeless CalWORKs participants.**

This additional contact with participants will encourage some to cure their sanction and participate in the welfare-to-work program.

Mid-Term Goal

- C. Conduct home call to sanctioned participants. This includes re-engaging sanctioned participants in WtW activities.**

The purpose of this intervention is to assist participants in resolving issues/barriers related to the sanction and re-engage participants in GAIN activities.

Short-Term Goal

VIII. Other Actions to Prevent and/or Reduce Sanctions.

ACTIONS

- A. DPSS will establish a system with Specialized Supportive Service Providers and GSWs/CCMs to ensure participants that are actively engaged in specialized supportive services do not have compliance/sanction initiated and/or implemented.**

Automation changes to flag the participants who are receiving Specialized Supportive Services will eliminate them from being sanctioned.

Mid-Term Goal

- B. Action will be taken so that participants who are employed full-time are not sanctioned.**

Automation changes to flag the participants who are employed full-time will eliminate them from being sanctioned.

Mid-Term Goal

**Study of Sanctions
Among CalWORKs Participants in the County of Los Angeles**

Action Plan

VIII. Other Actions to Prevent and/or Reduce Sanctions.

ACTIONS

- C. Secure a business consultant to review the processes in the GAIN program, including contractors, for the goal of facilitating participation.**

Obtaining outside, objective evaluation of the GAIN processes may facilitate participation in the various WtW activities.

Long-Term Goal

- D. Prevent sanctions for homeless participants, since State law grants homeless participants good cause for non-participation.**

Automation changes to flag the participants who are homeless will prevent them from being sanctioned.

Mid-Term Goal

- E. Ensure review of the 30 Day Delinquent reports by WtW staff to ensure participants are assigned to the appropriate activity.**

Active utilization of this report will help ensure that participants are not spending time in the program without being assigned to an activity.

Short-Term Goal

- F. Explore the feasibility of reducing GSW caseloads for designated WtW population/activities and addressing such reduced caseloads in the budget.**

Reducing designated caseloads would provide GSWs/CCMs more one-on-one time for interaction with participants which would permit more individual attention to resolving participants' barriers.

Long-Term Goal



Education & Training

Education and Training

CLASP, Center for Law and Social Policy paper entitled “Strategies for Increasing Participation in TANF Education and Training Activities” by Evelyn Ganzglass, dated April 17, 2006.

http://www.clasp.org/publications/tanf_ed_training.pdf

Community Colleges

Community College CalWORKs System Budget Proposal for Funding Restoration

The Community College CalWORKs Program As An Important Partner in California's Welfare System

California community colleges have taken on the role of providing education and training to welfare recipients in support of the statewide CalWORKs welfare system structure. As a partner in this effort, the colleges serve to prepare welfare recipients with education, training and skill development to obtain employment with wages that will move them out of poverty and into self-sufficiency. The short-term investment by the State to engage welfare recipients into postsecondary education is offset by the long-term benefits of keeping them off of public assistance, which ultimately will serve to increase the base of potential taxpaying citizens.

Meeting the State's Work Participation Rates

Restoring community college CalWORKs program State Proposition 98 funds lost during the 2002-03 budget cuts is consistent with the State's efforts to increase its work participation rates given the reauthorization of the federal TANF legislation. A restoration will allow the colleges to provide comprehensive support services to CalWORKs students that will enable them to successfully work and complete their education/training programs. In addition, colleges will be better positioned to respond to the changes in the State's welfare policies brought about by SB 1104 and the emerging needs to California's CalWORKs recipient population (SB 1639).

Restoring the California Community College CalWORKs program funds will enable colleges to provide the enhanced support services needed by welfare recipient students and can ultimately aid the State in meeting its work participation rates by allowing students to work and complete their education/training programs.

Increasing Community College CalWORKs Work-Study Opportunities

Additional funds to restore the community college CalWORKs program work-study component could help welfare-recipient obtain a minimum of 20 hours of weekly subsidized work and provide them with much needed real world work experience. A restoration of State Proposition 98 funds will enable colleges to rebuild core services to students. An example of the potential positive impact to the state if community college CalWORKs work-study funding is restored is as follows:

2004-05 Work-Study Expenditure Levels and Numbers of Students Provided Work-Study:

- 3,018 CalWORKs students were placed in work-study (this represents 57% fewer students provided work-study compared to 2001-02 pre-budget cut funding levels)
- Colleges reported \$4,126,235 in CalWORKs work-study expenditures for 2004-05

Assumptions:

- CalWORKs students would need to work year-round in order to meet federal/state work requirements and employer needs (52 weeks)
- In order to meet federal work participation requirements, students would need to work on average 20 hours per week
- Based on community college CalWORKs work-study data, a majority (80%) of CalWORKs students engaged in work-study earn between \$6.75 to \$8.00 per hour

Example: 52 weeks of CalWORKs Work-Study Employment at \$6.75 per hour

52 weeks x 6.75/hr. x 20 hrs./week = \$7,020

\$7,020 x .75* = \$5,265

\$5,265 x 1000 work-study jobs for students = \$5,265,000

*maximum allowed by law that colleges can pay of a student's work-study wage

Estimates for Added Funding for CalWORKs Work-Study	Estimated Additional CalWORKs Work-Study Positions*
\$5,000,000	950
\$10,000,000	1,899
\$15,000,000	2,849
\$20,000,000	3,799

**In addition to current level of work-study placements; these figures would likely be higher given that the hours needed by individual students to meet core work requirements would vary and that college employer reimbursement rates also would vary*

Considerations:

- There is variance among colleges on the employer reimbursement rate—ranges from 25% to 75% depending on the college
- CalWORKs work-study wage is typically higher for off-campus private sector employers, especially those in the health care and high-tech fields
- The hours of work-study per week a CalWORKs student would need depends on their WTW plan and hours of approved activities, including vocational education

Funding community college CalWORKs work-study would enable colleges to increase the hours students can work in order to meet the WTW plan core hour requirements and would enable colleges to expand work-study opportunities to off-campus employers.

Restoring Community College CalWORKs Job Development and Placement Services

Funding CalWORKs job development and placement services would be a critical component of increasing funding for CalWORKs work-study. An increase in funds in this area would help ensure colleges are staffed to develop off-campus job opportunities for students, provide employment skills training, and identify community service or other work-experience opportunities.

Estimated cost of funding 1 job developer at each campus to develop CalWORKs work-study placements:

A typical job developer position annual salary = \$45,000

Benefits at 35%= \$15,750

Total salary and benefits= \$60,750

\$60,750 x 108 college CalWORKs programs = \$6,561,000

Restoring Community College CalWORKs Short-Term Curriculum Development Funding

Additionally, with the severity of the 2002-03 budget cuts, colleges suffered a 91% reduction in funds expended to support new curriculum development. With the TANF reauthorization, as short-term training program needs increase once again, restoring funding for this critical program component is essential to support the state's efforts to provide training for welfare-recipient students to help them secure and retain employment.

SB 1639 highlighted the importance of meeting the needs of an ever increasing non-English-speaking population. While colleges, like San Francisco City College and others, have experienced success in developing short-term vocational ESL programs, funding is needed to expand these kinds of efforts statewide.

Estimate to Expand Short-Term Curriculum Development (especially in area of Vocational English as a Second Language)

\$50,000 per 108 colleges = \$5,400,000

Funds to Meet California's Federal Maintenance of Effort Requirements

The \$34.58 million in State Proposition 98 funds currently appropriated in the annual State Budget Act already are used towards California's MOE requirement. Increasing State Proposition 98 funding to restore vital components of the community college CalWORKs program benefits the State by helping to provide countable work activities to students, increasing funds that can be counted as MOE, and ultimately provide welfare-recipient students with the much needed education and work-experience to help them find permanent jobs at a family-supporting wage.

Elimination of the CalWORKs Match Requirement

To help mitigate the effect of the 2002-03 budget cuts, the Legislature established a requirement for a one-to-one match of local funds from the districts on a portion of the State Proposition 98 funding (\$20 million).

With a restoration of community college CalWORKs State Prop 98 funds to restore work-study, job development and placement and short-term curriculum development, the colleges could have difficulty meeting the terms of the existing match requirements. Therefore, in order to facilitate the expansion of work-study opportunities, we would recommend the match requirement should be lifted.

CLASP FROM JOBS TO CAREERS

How California Community College Credentials Pay Off for Welfare Participants

http://www.clasp.org/publications/Jobs_Careers.pdf